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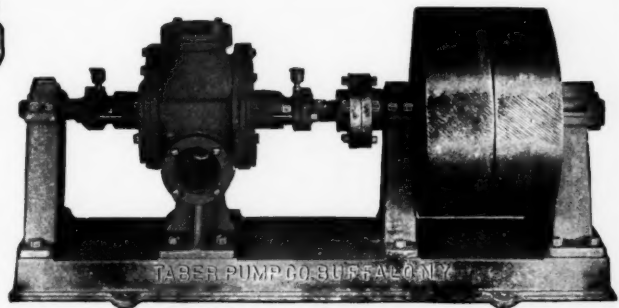
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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

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No. 12.

PUZZLING RAILROAD PROBLEM.

What to do with the railroad problem, following the almost equally divided opinion of the United States Supreme Court, is the principal domestic problem uppermost in the mind of official Washington. It is overshadowed by war preparations, of course. It even figures in this, for the reason that it is admittedly by far the weakest link in the government's contemplated mobilization of foods, supplies and troops.

It is an immense task to transport 500,000 men about the country, with their vast piles of supplies besides, even though this will be done in scattered units all over the country, with a low mileage at first, as training camps will be in central places, at or near railroad termini, and there will be a great many of them. All this the railroads of the country are unable to handle promptly and adequately, because of conditions.

The food and clothing and general supply industries are in much better shape. The meat trade, for instance, can have ready for shipment over night a million pounds of meat, prepared to go at any time to any place, but the railroads would not be equipped to carry it in one day, or in several days.

More talk of government ownership is heard as a result of the famous decision in the Adamson case, and reference to it crops up frequently at the hearings of the Newlands joint congressional committee in Washington.

Federal incorporation of railroads, as provided in the second Adamson bill, which will be reintroduced next month, is also the subject of discussion in Washington. This is favored by Robert S. Lovett, head of the Union Pacific system, who also advocates exclusive Congressional regulation of the issue and sale of stocks, bonds and securities. Judge Lovett also wants the Interstate Commerce Commission to have five regional branches hereafter.

It is certain that the railroads are getting ready to ask for another raise in freight and passenger rates. They claim the Adamson law will cost them from \$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000 a year, and this will inevitably be put on the shipper, and passed along to the consumer.

BUSINESS MEN TO CONFER ON WAR.

A call has gone out for a meeting of the chairmen of business committees recently organized by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States to work in connection with

the Council of National Defense. Secretary Baker recently requested the National Chamber to appoint such committees to co-operate with army district depot quartermasters in the purchasing of supplies now authorized by law. The mobilization of these local committees has gone forth rapidly, with the result that all chairmen have been called to Washington for a conference, Monday, April 2, coincident with the convening of Congress.

According to Secretary Goodwin the list of local chairmen, many of whom will be at the national capital week after next, follows: For the New York district, Edward D. Page; Chicago, H. B. Lyford, vice-president, Hibbard-Spencer-Bartlett Company; Philadelphia, Calvin M. Smyth, president, Young, Smyth, Field Company; St. Louis, W. A. Layman, president, Wagner Electric Company; Boston, James L. Richards, president, Consolidated Gas Company; San Francisco, Milton S. Esberg, vice-president, M. A. Gunst Company; New Orleans, Leon C. Simon, vice-president, Kohn, Weil & Company; Kansas City, Fred L. Dickey, general manager, Dickey Clay Manufacturing Company; Omaha, W. D. Horsford, vice-president, John Deere Plow Company; Portland, Ore., William D. Wheelwright, president, Pacific Export Lumber Company; San Antonio, Luther B. Clegg, president, San Antonio Printing Company; Jeffersonville, Ind., Thomas F. Smith, president, Louis Paper Company, Louisville, Ky., and Seattle, J. D. Lowman, vice-president, Union Savings & Trust Company.

LIVESTOCK RATES UNREASONABLE.

Freight rates on sheep and goats from Utah, Idaho and Oregon points on the Oregon Short Line Railroad to Los Angeles were found to be unreasonable by the Interstate Commerce Commission on Monday last. Rates for sheep and goats not higher than those on cattle, and rates on hogs not to exceed 90 per cent. of the rates on cattle, were ordered. Present rates on cattle and calves were sustained.

HOG PRICES STILL CLIMBING.

Hogs reached a new record mark at Chicago on Tuesday, packers being compelled to pay 15.20 cents per pound for choice heavy hogs, liberally "filled" with water and hay, just as they passed over the scales. Receipts were 10,000 below expectations and the price bounded upward. No relief from these unsurpassed price altitudes seems to be in sight. At St. Louis the price went as high as 15.40 cents.

MEAT EXPORTS IN FEBRUARY.

In spite of the submarine menace the exports of meat and dairy products in February, according to Government reports, were two million dollars greater in value than a year ago. Volume of exports was much less, however. For the eight months ending with February, export totals were 44 million dollars in excess of a like period last year.

February exports totalled \$27,140,874, compared to \$25,127,065 in February, 1916. Increases were shown in canned beef, 2 million pounds; pickled beef, 3½ million pounds. Losses were shown in volume of exports of fresh beef, hams, bacon, lard, oleo oil, etc., but the greatly increased values made the money total more.

For the eight months ending with February, exports of canned beef were 6 million pounds greater; pickled beef, 8 million pounds more; bacon, 43 million pounds more; lard, 29 million pounds more. Fresh beef exports were 45 million pounds less, emphasizing the world scarcity of beef; hams, 8 million pounds less; oleo oil, 25 million pounds less; neutral lard, 11 million pounds less; lard compounds, 3 million pounds less; pickled pork, 33 million pounds less.

Comparison for February is as follows:

	Feb., 1917.	Feb., 1916.
Beef, canned, lbs.	3,647,986	1,459,902
Beef, canned, value	\$939,082	\$304,866
Beef, fresh, lbs.	14,646,139	17,865,124
Beef, fresh, value	\$2,106,461	\$2,084,773
Beef, pickled, etc., lbs.	5,742,871	2,006,174
Beef, pickled, etc., value	\$395,344	\$220,032
Oleo oil, lbs.	1,365,393	5,406,773
Oleo oil, value	\$269,293	\$663,562
Bacon, lbs.	51,993,443	63,810,152
Bacon, value	\$8,898,682	\$8,397,337
Hams and shoulders, lbs.	19,466,298	34,504,165
Hams and shoulders, value	\$3,358,792	\$4,808,968
Lard, lbs.	39,557,850	41,261,774
Lard, value	\$6,793,829	\$4,446,797
Neutral lard, lbs.	1,118,769	4,381,542
Neutral lard, value	\$211,800	\$510,763
Pork, pickled, etc., lbs.	9,842,450	17,495,151
Pork, pickled, etc., value	\$1,554,010	\$2,001,194
Lard compounds, lbs.	2,965,607	5,176,889
Lard compounds, value	\$441,351	\$519,326

Total value, Feb. \$27,140,874 \$25,127,065

Comparison for the eight months ending with February is as follows:

	Eight mos., 1916-1917.	Eight mos., 1915-1916.
Beef, canned, lbs.	32,502,750	26,484,959
Beef, canned, value	\$7,556,831	\$4,286,228
Beef, fresh, lbs.	103,170,804	148,622,222
Beef, fresh, value	\$12,984,926	\$18,619,755
Beef, pickled, etc., lbs.	36,543,184	28,577,201
Beef, pickled, etc., value	\$4,012,123	\$3,014,094
Oleo oil, lbs.	48,649,179	73,540,916
Oleo oil, value	\$7,260,082	\$8,682,877
Bacon, lbs.	431,058,555	388,107,454
Bacon, value	\$68,228,214	\$51,691,012
Hams and shoulders, lbs.	173,544,692	181,067,460
Hams and shoulders, value	\$29,771,769	\$25,798,627
Lard, lbs.	285,200,119	256,213,065
Lard, value	\$44,446,700	\$26,696,944
Neutral lard, lbs.	12,718,417	23,634,004
Neutral lard, value	\$2,091,272	\$2,644,688
Pork, pickled, etc., lbs.	57,835,539	90,245,772
Pork, pickled, etc., value	\$8,209,015	\$9,800,460
Lard compounds, lbs.	35,813,287	37,024,742
Lard compounds, value	\$4,724,441	\$3,336,166

Total value eight months...\$206,472,117 \$162,436,858

CAUSES AND CURES FOR HOG TUBERCULOSIS

Disease Most Prevalent in Dairy Sections of the Country

By Dr. John R. Mohler, Assistant Chief, U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry, and H. J. Washburn, Senior Bacteriologist.

(Continued from last week.)

Removal of Affected Animals.

The first step to be taken in preventing the further spread of tuberculosis is to remove all affected animals, whether hogs or cattle, from the premises, as these will only serve as sources of infection so long as they are allowed to mingle with healthy animals.

In dealing with affected herds of cattle it has been found best in most cases to apply the tuberculin test to the entire herd as a means of selecting the tuberculous animals, but with a drove of hogs in which tuberculosis has spread there can be no doubt that the best and surest method of procedure will in nearly every case be found in the slaughter of the entire drove as soon as they can be put in a marketable condition. They should be slaughtered at an abattoir under Federal inspection, so that proper disposal may be made of affected carcasses.

A farm may be stocked rapidly with healthy swine after the total slaughter of a tuberculous lot. The early age at which the sow may be bred, her capacity for breeding twice a year, and the plural number of her offspring are forceful arguments for the total destruction of every diseased drove of hogs and the breeding up in clean, healthy quarters of a sound, healthy drove in its stead.

As tuberculosis seldom attacks the hogs of a farm except through tuberculous cattle, the tuberculin test should be applied to all of the cattle on the place, and all tuberculous animals among them should be isolated or destroyed at the time of disposing of the hogs.

In case the disease has only recently been introduced among the hogs it would be advisable to apply the tuberculin test to them so that the affection may be detected in the early stages. By slaughtering only the reacting hogs and saving the healthy ones the hog raiser may clean up his herd with as little loss as possible.

Disinfection.

With the hogs all removed from the place and no tuberculous cattle remaining, attention should next be given to disinfecting the premises, so that no center of infection may be left to contaminate future purchases of livestock. The disinfection of pens and stables may be accomplished by thoroughly cleaning them, scrubbing the floors with hot water, brushing down all loose dust from the walls, and tearing out all woodwork which has become partly decayed. The interior of the pens or stables should then be carefully covered with a coating of lime wash containing 4 or 5 ounces of compound solution of cresol (U. S. P.) to each gallon of the lime wash.

The yards should be carefully cleaned at the same time, especial attention being given to the removal of all rubbish and litter from the dark, shady corners. Lime, or a 3 per cent. solution of carbolic acid, may then be sprinkled upon these dark portions of the yards. In all of the open portions of the yard the action of the direct rays of the sun

will very quickly destroy the life of the scattered tuberculosis germs.

The premises now being cleaned, healthy foundation stock may be procured, and if proper attention is given to keeping the cattle of the farm free from tuberculosis and to supplying the hogs with suitable food, the owner may feel every reasonable assurance that he has seen the last of tuberculosis among his swine. The trouble, time, and expense required will be more than repaid by the advantages gained.

Tuberculosis can not develop spontaneously in swine, but must be acquired from some outside source, and the farmer whose yards and stables have been thoroughly freed from the disease need fear no reappearance of the disease, except when introduced from some outside point of infection.

Pasteurization of All Milk Products Used for Feed.

The heating of all milk when received at public creameries to 145 degs. F. for 30 minutes or to 176 degs. F. for a moment will be found most effective in preventing the spread of tuberculosis to the animals consuming the by-products of such creameries.

Denmark was one of the pioneers in this movement, having in 1898 passed a law requiring all skimmed milk and all buttermilk to be warmed to 185 deg. F. before it could be distributed from any creamery to its patrons for feeding purposes. It was found, however, that this degree of heat was harmful to the product, and in 1904 the required temperature was reduced to 176 deg. F., experiments having proved that no tuberculosis germs could withstand this amount of heat. In practically all of the Danish creameries from this latter date the whole milk has been heated to the required point, thus assuring butter that is free from tuberculosis germs, as well as by-products that are safe for use in feeding hogs or calves.

The result of these regulations has been most satisfactory. The spread of tuberculosis to farms previously free, through the

skimmed milk or the buttermilk from creameries, has been very markedly checked and suppression of the disease in hogs has been plainly noticeable.

Treating of creamery milk as a cause of the spread of tuberculosis among hogs, Moussu, a French investigator, makes the statement that cooking the by-products of creameries and cheese factories results in the disappearance of tuberculosis of an intestinal origin among the hogs fed with them, and the hog owners no longer fear losses from this disease.

Borgeaud has cited an instance in which a serious outbreak of tuberculosis among hogs in Switzerland was overcome by boiling all of the separated milk before feeding it to the subsequent litters of young pigs.

Locating and Removing Centers of Infection.

The Bureau of Animal Industry is endeavoring to locate infected farms, or at least infected localities, and to ascertain the direct cause of the spread of the disease in these districts. Owing to the number of hands through which hogs go before reaching the abattoirs this is not easy, but it can be and is being accomplished.

Already, through co-operation with the State authorities, a large number of infected farms have been definitely located. The conditions on these farms have been investigated, the source of the disease determined, and the methods for its suppression recommended. Both the bureau and State officials have been working with these ends in view.

When hogs have been found to be tuberculous when slaughtered under the Federal meat inspection and the farm from which they came has been located, the State veterinarian is notified. In most States this officer is empowered by law to quarantine any farm when he suspects the presence of a contagious disease thereon. He then applies the tuberculin test to the cattle on the farm and otherwise looks for the source of infection. This frequently results in finding the cattle tuberculous.

This co-operation with the State is of great value, and the results would be greater if State legislation were enacted compelling the tagging of all hogs going to slaughter, so that these animals if found tuberculous could be immediately traced to their point of origin and the source of infection removed.

The Causes of Hog Tuberculosis.

While pamphlets, popular articles, and public notices would be extremely useful in eradicating tuberculosis in swine, it would probably be more satisfactory to explain to the hog raiser by word of mouth the methods to be followed. The veterinarian is the best equipped man available for the work. The State might also assist by employing veterinarians to give public lectures in towns and townships, as is being done at present in Sweden.

There is now absolute knowledge that the vast majority of cases of hog tuberculosis are produced by—

1. Raw milk and slime from creameries.
2. Hand-separated milk from tuberculous cattle.
3. Feeding behind tuberculous cattle.
4. Feeding tuberculous carcasses of various animals, including fowls.
5. Feeding slaughterhouse offal.
6. Feeding uncooked garbage.

(Concluded on page 35.)

Buying Hogs "Subject"

"Sooner or later the packer and slaughterer are going to buy hogs subject to the post-mortem inspection—and the hog raiser who continues to fatten his hogs with tuberculous material should be made to sustain the losses arising from his lack of knowledge, skepticism or indifference.

"When the packer buys subject to the post-mortem results the intelligent hog-raiser will get more for his healthy hogs than he does now, and the careless breeder will get less for his tuberculous hogs, which is as it should be."—DR. JOHN R. MOHLER, ASSISTANT CHIEF, U. S. BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY.

MEAT TRADE IN AUSTRALIA IN WAR TIMES

Livestock Conditions Better, But War Needs Cause Shortage

(Special Correspondence of The National Provisioner.)

Brisbane, Australia, Feb. 24, 1917.

Figures which have just been issued by the officials show that in Queensland last year there were slaughtered for export 391,623 head of cattle and 423,330 sheep. This was a great decrease on the previous year, when 435,871 head of cattle and 685,675 sheep were slaughtered for export. The reduction was due to the effect of the drought, which seriously interfered with the number of stock available for the works. The totals mentioned have not necessarily been exported, as the State government in each of the two seasons retained 12,000 tons of meat for home consumption in its State shops, under conditions which I have already outlined.

It is interesting to mention that the total condemnations for all diseases in this export trade last year was 1.06 per cent. The condemnations for generalized tuberculosis were .85 per cent. The condemnations varied in different parts of the State, which for administrative purposes is cut into three divisions. The lightest condemnations were made in the north; they were somewhat heavier in the central division, and in the south they were heaviest, being 1.006 for generalized tuberculosis and 1.26 for all diseases.

The explanation of this is that in the sparsely scattered northern districts there are few dairy cattle treated; in the central districts there are a fair number, while in the thickly populated districts of South Queensland many head of dairy cattle are sent to the works for treatment. This proves the immunity of range cattle, and the dangers of disease in the dairy sections.

Plan to Take Over Meat Plants.

The attempt made by the State government to pass a bill which will enable it to take over the various meat works is still suspended between the two Houses. The government sought to pass this bill in 1915, but the upper house refused to permit it to pass without a provision that the compensation to be paid for any works so commandeered should be based on "just terms." This the government, which is supreme in the lower house, refused to accept, and the bill was lost.

It was reintroduced in the 1916 session in its original condition; but the upper house still refused to pass it and returned it with the same condition inserted, "on just terms." The session has been adjourned until the end of this month, when the fate of the bill will be decided. If twice voted down it will be subject to a referendum of the people.

The object of the government in seeking these powers is not very clear. The excuse is "war measures"; but as the managements of the works are treating all stock available for export on good terms from a government point of view, there seems to be something behind which is not apparent to the average individual. The government in the first place has not money available whereby it can take over many of the works, the cost of which would run into millions.

Good Season for Livestock in Australia.

Most of the factories closed down during the holiday period. Some of them are open-

ing up again, as there is a good supply of stock, the season being so propitious. In fact, there is a record good season throughout Australia, and were it not for the extraordinary demand for meat, which will lead to the slaughtering of all the stock available, the rate of breeding up and making good the recent losses caused by drought would be very rapid.

The New South Wales and Victorian governments, at the request of the Imperial government, are extending the mutton and lamb f. o. b. contracts for the period of the war and three months thereafter. It is expected that the rates for cattle, which have not been fixed yet between the State government of Queensland (acting for the Imperial government) and the meat works' representatives, will be the same as last year, the highest price being 4½d. per pound for best ox beef.

In this contract the State government is said to be making a larger demand for the reservation of meat for home consumption. Last year it was 12,000 tons, though the State government did not take all this quantity.

State Sells at Cut Rates Against Private Butchers.

As I have explained, this meat is being taken at 3¼d. per pound for fresh and 3½d. per pound for frozen beef, as compared with the higher rates charged to the Imperial government. The meat will be sold through the State shops, this method being resorted to in order to supply meat at a low rate. The method by which the State seeks to undercut the private trader is open to very grave objection, as may be seen.

Industrial troubles are incidental to the meat industry. The slaughtermen attached to New South Wales plants recently obtained an increase in wages, which ran to a flat rate of 30 shillings per 100 for killing sheep. The men first demanded an extra 4 shillings per 100 for woolly sheep, and subsequently 34 shillings all round. The wage board refused the increase, but to avert a strike the employers advanced the rate to 33 shillings per 100.

A demand has been made at different times of late that the export of horse flesh should be permitted. It is claimed that this meat would be welcomed on the continent of Europe.

News from New Zealand.

The export season in New Zealand is well under way. Prices for stock are very firm. The introduction of Armour & Company into the market has led to considerable competition. It is stated that prices for fat lambs have ranged up to 8d. per pound and for sheep to 6d. per pound, over all.

The Canterbury Frozen Meat Company has just shown a profit of £40,000 on the year's operations, out of which the company paid a dividend of 6 per cent., and 8 per cent. on the ordinary and preference shares, with a bonus of 3 per cent. in each case, after making substantial additions to all funds.

The Gear Meat Company appears to have had an extraordinary year. It showed a

profit of £72,000, out of which a dividend of 10 per cent. was paid, with a special dividend of 5 per cent., while owing to the satisfactory result of the operations of the insurance reserve, the directors recommended a bonus of 5 per cent. on the paid-up capital out of that account.

The Gisborne Sheep Farmers' Frozen Meat Company paid a dividend of 6 per cent., and the Poverty Bay Farmers' Meat Company a dividend of 7 per cent.

HONGKONG MEAT EXPORTS.

In spite of war restrictions the export of beef and meat products generally from Hongkong has been largely on the increase, writes Consul General George E. Anderson from Hongkong, and the imports of beef into the Philippines at present are largely from this colony. Imports of this product into the Philippines for the past year fell off about one-third, having amounted to about \$900,000 in value annually for the three years immediately preceding 1916, but for the first 11 months of 1916 were valued at only \$519,467, and of this amount Hongkong furnished beef to the value of \$170,657.

In the previous year Hongkong's total shipments of beef to the Philippines were valued at a little less than \$30,000. There has been a considerable trade in mutton, pork, sausages, and other meat products, Hongkong at present furnishing the Philippines with substantially as much mutton as Australia does.

Exports of provisions of all sorts, including vegetables and meats, from Hongkong to the Philippines during the past year were valued at \$394,055 as compared to \$254,078 in 1915. The increase includes shipments of meat and dairy products, which increased from a value of \$161,032 in 1915 to \$232,230 in 1916, and of vegetables, which increased from a value of \$93,033 in 1915 to \$161,825 in 1916.

Shipments of lard, however, which several years ago reached a large amount and were particularly important, since they competed with lard from the United States, decreased from a value of \$108,038 in 1915 to \$68,600 the past year. Imports of lard into the Philippines decreased materially the past year. Imports of lard and lard compound in 1915 were valued at \$322,297, while in the first 11 months of 1916 they were valued at only \$204,619, of which \$68,416 was of pure lard, and of this amount all but about \$10,000 came from Hongkong. The Filipinos cannot use lard at the present prices.

LIVESTOCK CENSUS IN URUGUAY.

The census of livestock in Uruguay, which was provided for by a government decree in January, 1917, shows the different classes of cattle in each Department of Uruguay, but in submitting the figures the Director of the Census states that they are to be considered as only partial statistics. The total number of cattle in the whole country is given as 7,942,212, the largest number in any department, 711,224, being in Tacuarembó, and the smallest number, 26,373, in the Department of Montevideo. The taking of this cattle census is only one of various measures which the Government of Uruguay is adopting for the development of its livestock industry, the chief source of the country's wealth.

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—Nothing but actual, bona fide inquiries are answered on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade." The National Provisioner uses no "made-up" queries, with answers taken out of old, out-of-date books. The effort is made to take up and investigate each question as it comes in, and to answer it as thoroughly as time and space will permit, with a view to the special need of that particular inquirer. It must be remembered that the answering of these questions takes time, and that the space is necessarily limited, and the inquirers must not grow impatient if the publication of answers is delayed somewhat. It should also be remembered that packing-house practice is constantly changing and improving, and that experts seldom agree, so that there is always room for honest difference of opinion. Readers are invited to criticize what appears here, as well as to ask questions.]

YIELDS OF VARIOUS GREASES.

A subscriber in the West asks this question:

Editor The National Provisioner:

What are the percentage yields, and the approximate prices at this time, of stock named below, to a grease presser:

White grease, F. F. A.....	1/2 to 1%
White grease, F. F. A.....	8 to 10%
Yellow grease, F. F. A.....	5 to 8%
Yellow grease, F. F. A.....	15 to 20%

As the facts are, rather than in answer to the above query as put we would say: The free fatty acid percentage in any grease to be pressed has no bearing upon the yields of oil and stearine—that is, the percentage of each component—but has, of course, upon the valuation thereof.

Taking the stock above named, and assuming it titers about 38 degs., the approximate yield of oil would be about 65 per cent., and that of the stearine about 35 per cent. If the grease tested 40 degs. titer, the yield of oil would be about 60 per cent. and 40 per cent. of stearine.

The percentage of free fatty acid is about equally divided—after the grease passes through the presses—between the oil and the stearine. If anything, the stearine will carry more of the free fatty acids and positively will carry the bulk of the impurities, if any, in the grease.

If any excess moisture exists, it is equally divided, but settles in case of the oil and is eliminated to a great extent, while it remains in the stearine.

The price of such greases as are mentioned, and also that of the resultant oils and stearines, may be obtained from any broker in or buyer of such material, governed by what the samples show upon testing. Grease prices today are such an unknown quantity that we refrain from stating them in this article, but they may be found in our columns weekly as nearly correct as we can give them.

Pigs' foot lard yields from 78 per cent. to 86 per cent. of oil, and the balance stearine, according to the hardness or titer of the fat pressed; titer runs about 35 degs. Regular present day lard will run 55 to 60 per cent. oil and the balance stearine.

MIXING SAUSAGE SEASONINGS.

A subscriber writes for information as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Kindly advise me on mixing my own seasonings for the following: German pork sausage, head cheese, bologna, frankfurt sausage, etc.

The following is a formula for pork sausage: Seasoning, per 150 pounds of meat, 60 per cent. lean and 40 per cent. fat; fine salt, 3 pounds; ground white pepper (best), 7 ounces; sugar, 2 ounces; red pepper, 3/4 ounce; 3/4 ounce each of mace and cloves; 3 1/2 ounces of finely powdered sage; 3/4 ounce of finely powdered thyme. This is for a fancy breakfast sausage.

A regular pork sausage, 40 per cent. lean and 60 per cent. fat, as they come from the cutting floor, is seasoned as follows: Salt, fine, 2 1/2 pounds per 100 pounds of meat; 1/2 pound white pepper; 1/4 pound of finely powdered sage; 1 ounce of powdered mace.

A garlic flavor may be added to the above

recipes if so desired. Seasonings must be thoroughly and evenly incorporated in the stock.

Head cheese seasoning: If meat is fresh, about 2 pounds of fine salt is required. If pickled a few days or a week, half the amount given of salt will suffice. Also 8 ounces white pepper; 3 ounces ground cloves; 1 ounce ground cayenne pepper; 2 ounces ground coriander seed; 1/2 ounce powdered thyme. Add garlic flavor if desired. Some manufacturers use onions, about 1/4 pound per 100 pounds of meat.

Bologna seasoning: About 2 pounds of salt per 100 pounds of meat; 1/2 pound white or 10 ounces of black pepper; 3 ounces onions; 2 ounces ground coriander seed; 4 ounces sugar; 1/4 pound ground cloves; 2 ounces salt-peter.

Frankfurt seasoning: Salt, about 2 pounds per 100 pounds of meat; onions, 1/4 pound; 1/2 pound white pepper; mace, 4 ounces; salt-peter, 2 ounces; red pepper, 1 ounce; sugar, 6 ounces. This is applicable only to fresh meats, and covers the entire batch, including flour and water.

As a rule, about 32 ounces of salt per 100 pounds of fresh meats is required. However, it is necessary to adjust this to taste, taking the gross weight of the batch into consideration. Pepper runs about one-half a pound to the hundredweight, and other spices to a much lesser degree.

SWIFT BUYS CALIFORNIA LAND.

Louis F. Swift, president of Swift & Company, is reported to have purchased 42,000 square acres of San Joaquin Valley land for a price said to be \$2,000,000, from the United States Farm Lands Company. O. A. Robertson, of St. Paul, Minn., is reported as associated with the Chicago packer in the deal. Mr. Swift plans to devote most of this California land to sugar beet growing, it is said.

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Association

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PAUL I. ALDRICH, Editor.

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RAILROAD WAGES AND RATES

It is agreed in Washington and elsewhere that surrender by the railway managers to practically all of the demands made upon them by the representatives of the four brotherhoods, followed within a few hours by the decision of the United States Supreme Court, will hasten plans which have been quietly developing for a new application for an increase in freight rates.

It was said in authoritative quarters that railroad directors have been giving a good deal of thought to the unsatisfactory financial position of even the prosperous railroads, and that they would have formulated a request for a readjustment of the rate structure even if the demand of the brotherhoods had been defeated.

The settlement agreed upon and the Supreme Court's decision make the Adamson day effective as of January 1 last, so that the railways will have three months' back wages to pay. This will mean the distribution of about \$12,000,000 to the men just as soon as the final details regarding the adjustment of schedules to the short day can be worked out.

A popular impression that the railroads, with their new high record earnings for 1916, now being published, are enjoying a period of great prosperity is claimed by the roads to be wrong. The steadily increasing proportion of gross revenues consumed by labor costs or transportation expenses has meant a diminishing proportion available for improvements.

It is said that no intimation had come from official sources that the carriers would be allowed a rate advance to compensate them for their surrender to the unions, but it was regarded as significant of the feeling in Washington that Secretary Franklin K. Lane had expressed his belief that they should get higher rates. The railroads lost the fight and are preparing to do what has always been done before, pass the added burden along to the shipper, and from him to the consumer, who is the one that always "pays the freight."

FEDERAL LOANS TO FARMERS

The Federal Farm Loan Board has finally fixed, by resolution, the interest rate at which farm loan bonds will be sold and the interest rate on loans extended to farmers. The bonds will bear 4½ per cent. and will probably be sold at a premium. The interest rate to the farmer will be 5 per cent. The interest rate which will be charged the farmers is 1 per cent. less than the maximum provided by the Federal Farm Loan Act.

This determination on the part of the Farm Loan Board, reached after careful consideration of every factor in the situation, they say means a tremendous financial saving to the farmers of the United States. The present farm mortgage indebtedness of the United States is approximately four billion dollars, and the average interest rate is approximately 7.4 per cent. A reduction of this rate to 5 per cent. on the present volume of farm loan business means an average saving to the farmers of nearly one hundred million dollars a year. This takes no account of the greatly increased volume of loans certain to follow the decreased interest rate.

The determination of the interest rate to the farmer is based upon the rate fixed on the farm loan bonds. Under the law the Farm Loan Board is permitted to add to the interest rate on the bonds a maximum of 1 per cent. to pay the cost of operating the

Farm Loan banking system. The great volume of business assured the twelve Federal land banks at the start has induced the board to limit the operation cost to ½ of 1 per cent., so that since the bonds will bear 4½ per cent., the rate of interest to the farmer will be 5 per cent.

The board was enabled to attain this low rate by reason of the proved attractiveness of Farm Loan bonds as an investment. Applications from private investors, from bond brokers, bankers, holders of trust funds, and others have given the board assurance that these bonds will be absorbed in large quantities at 4½ per cent. The bonds are exempt from all form of taxation; each dollar's worth of bonds represents a mortgage against two dollar's worth of land, and this mortgage is guaranteed by a farm loan association.

The bonds issued by each of the twelve Federal land banks are endorsed by all of the other eleven banks. It is expected that in order to finance the farm loan association already organized it will be necessary to sell one hundred million dollars worth of these bonds within a year. The presidents of the twelve Federal land banks have been in session in Washington for several days with members of the Farm Loan Board. They have returned to their respective banks to put them into actual operation. The farmer certainly has everything coming his way!

PROMOTING PACKING PLANTS

One way to build a meat packing plant is to go out and sell stock to the people in the neighborhood until you have enough money subscribed to pay for the construction and a generous lump left over as promoter's profits. This latter item is very important, and is never neglected by the shrewd packing plant promoter. Of course, the matter of operating the plant at a profit, after it is built and paid for, is a different matter.

Another way to put up a meat plant is to find a locality where such a plant is needed and can be legitimately made to "go," and then canvass the country tributary to it and interest livestock producers enough to provide a supply to keep the plant going. That is what they are doing in some parts of the South, which is a section with great undeveloped livestock possibilities, and where such local plants stand a better chance of "making a go of it" than in other parts of the country.

The packinghouse proposition at its best is a ticklish one, and in these days of 12 cent cattle and 15 cent hogs the meat man who knows his business hesitates a long time before he puts his money into a plant, and even then it must have the most substantial sort of a foundation to stand on or he will not touch it.

TRADE GLEANINGS

Henry G. Liebzett's cheese factory at Johnsonville, Wis., has been destroyed by fire.

The Atlantic Packing Company, Atlantic, Ia., has been organized with a capital stock of \$20,000.

It is reported that the E. H. Stanton Company, of Spokane, Wash., may establish a packing plant in Butte, Mont.

The Jefferson Oil & Fertilizer Company, Jefferson, S. C., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$15,000 by J. W. Miller and H. M. Miller.

James H. Irving, C. Turnley, D. J. Walls and others are the incorporators of the Agri-Lime & Stone Company, Independent, W. Va. Capital stock, \$100,000.

The United Live Stock Corp., has been incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware, to carry on a general live stock business. Capital, \$1,000,000.

The storage plant of the Ingersoll Packing Company, Ltd., 630 St. Paul street, West, Montreal, Que., Canada, has been damaged by fire to the extent of \$100,000.

A. D. Davis Packing Company, Prichard, Ala., has let contract for the building of a packing plant; main building to be of brick construction, 72 x 180 feet, three stories and basement.

It is reported that a fertilizer plant will be established at Pensacola, Fla., by K. Roshalt of Eau Claire, Wis. This company has been

capitalized at \$25,000 and will manufacture plant food from fish heads, etc.

Two buildings will be erected in Atlanta, Ga., by Swift & Company. One will be 36 x 64 feet, of brick and concrete and will cost \$15,000. The other will be of brick, 48 x 65 feet, will cost \$6,000 and will be used for boiler-house.

Mealhouse, cottonseed storage building and wood fiber plant of the Laurinburg Cotton Oil Company, Laurinburg, N. C., which were recently destroyed by fire, will be rebuilt. The oil mill building will be enlarged and additional machinery installed.

Government estimates of cottonseed oil exports for the month of February, 1917, show a total of 21,667 bbls., compared to 55,136 bbls. in February, 1917. For the season from September 1 to March 1 the total is estimated at 184,578 bbls., compared to 357,962 bbls. for a like period a year ago.

Contract has been let by the Carolina Packing Company, Wilmington, N. C., W. W. Love, president; for the erection of a packing plant of reinforced concrete and brick construction, with a daily capacity of 250 hogs and 30 cattle. Cold storage machinery with 45 tons capacity will be installed.

MORRIS GETS NEW ORLEANS PLANT.

Announcement was made at Chicago this week by Nelson Morris that Morris & Company had acquired control of the Crescent

City Union Stock Yards & Slaughtering Company at that city, including packing plant, stock yards, etc. The New Orleans Stock Yards represents a capital investment of half a million dollars and is the largest organization of its kind in the extreme South.

The Southern States within the shipping radius of the stock yards are now so situated as to have a steady market for the rapidly increasing surplus of hogs and beef cattle. These herds have increased rapidly within the past year and many acres of land formerly given up to the cultivation of cotton are now being devoted to the production of livestock. In announcing the acquisition of the stock yards company Mr. Morris said:

"In acquiring control of the Crescent City Union Stock Yards and Slaughtering Company, we had in mind the important strides taken by the southern states within a shipping radius of New Orleans from a livestock producing standpoint. We realized that we must look to the southern states in the future for a large portion of our raw material to run our business on an economical basis. I believe, with many others, that the south has come to a full appreciation of the benefits which will help the breeding of livestock. The enrichment of the soil should be considered just as valuable by the southern farmers as is the direct money returned from the livestock sent to market.

"A great many improvements will be made on the stock yards and they will be brought to a high state of efficiency. When these improvements are completed New Orleans can well boast of a modern livestock yards, which should be of considerable value to the entire extreme south.

"By acquiring control of this organization and through its future development, we are giving a concrete expression of our belief that the south has come to a full realization of the possibilities of livestock breeding and production. We shall extend the facilities as the demand upon the organization increases and the shippers to the New Orleans market will find every evidence of our willingness to co-operate with them in every possible way."

ARMOUR PLANT AT ST. PAUL.

Work has begun on the new \$5,000,000 packing plant of Armour & Company at St. Paul, Minn. The tract covers 49 acres and piles are now being driven as foundations for the steel structural work to follow. The group will include 31 buildings, including glue and fertilizer plants and many other by-product buildings. Construction will take at least a year to complete.

MRS. CUDAHY A PAPAL COUNTESS.

It is reported from Chicago that Mrs. Catherine Cudahy, widow of Michael Cudahy, the meat packer, has been made a papal countess by Pope Benedict XV. The only other woman in the United States with this distinction is Countess Leary, of New York, on whom the honor was conferred by Pope Leo XIII.

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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

New High Levels—Trading Excited—War Developments Influencing Shipments—Stocks Show Good Distribution—Hog Movement Interrupted.

The provision market advanced to new high levels during the past week, with quite excited trading. The advance was very sharp on the conditions which developed at the opening of the week. These brought active covering and a large volume of commission house buying. The settlement of the railroad dispute and the war developments brought large general investment buying, as well as the elimination of quite an important short interest. The adjustment of the railroad problem and the decision of the Supreme Court on the Adamson Law was considered as pointing to the probabilities that there would be a resumption of normal distribution of hog products from Western points for domestic, and that there would be no interruption in the export movement of hog product on account of the domestic embargos. The shipments for several days had been stopped by the embargos in force at the close of last week. This applied not only to the shipment of product from packing points, but also to the receipts of hogs from the country.

The receipts were very small on Monday and Tuesday, and this caused a good deal of covering in connection with other developments. Later in the week the movement from the country increased and became more normal and shipments starting in just as soon as the embargos were raised. The packing, however, for the past week was quite liberal, amounting to 649,000 lbs., compared with 552,000 lbs. the preceding week and 626,000 lbs. last year. The packing for the current week, when the figures are received, will probably show a marked falling off, owing to the embargos on shipments of hogs from the country.

The price of hogs was very strong again and reached an average of close to 15c. a pound, with the rise in product at the opening of the week and on the small receipts of hogs.

The prices prevailing make an extremely attractive basis for country shipment, particularly in view of the price for corn. When the quotations for corn in the country are compared with a year ago, the basis for feeding seems particularly attractive. On the other hand, the price for beef and other livestock do not offer such an attractive basis for feeding, owing to the high price for corn.

The quotations, as they were given for farm prices for mid-February, showed an average of 10.33c. per pound for hogs in the country and 7.36c. for beef cattle, while the price of corn was 100.9c. A year ago the price of hogs was 7.07c. and beef cattle 5.99c. and the price of cows 68.2c.

The shipments of products, aside from the interruption caused by the recent embargoes, has been quite liberal, and this has also tended to have an important bearing on the market. It is a very interesting fact that the mid-month statement of product stock at Chicago did not show an accumulation, but did show a decrease in products, which indicates that the distribution of hog products has not yet been affected by the high prices which have prevailed.

Considerable interest was shown in a statement in circulation Wednesday afternoon that Belgian buying of lard and hog meats would be temporarily suspended, so that the cargo space could be devoted to the movement of grain. It was pointed out that the supplies of provisions on the other side were quite liberal, while the supplies of grain were not so liberal. This statement, it is understood, did not mean that there was to be any special interruption in the Belgian distribu-

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tion, but simply a temporary change in the volume of shipments. The Belgian relief boats have safe conduct from both governments, and the recent sinkings by submarines are said to have been absolutely unwarranted and due to a misunderstanding of signals.

There is possibility of a resumption of shipments of provisions and other merchandise to Holland. The cables this week stated that a number of Dutch boats have left Holland for this side, and also that they were leaving Halifax for Holland. Quite a number of boats are expected to arrive for loading about the middle of April. The shipments to Scandinavia are still very much restricted. The difficulty of getting war insurance is a serious factor, and it is stated that a good many cargo boats are being held up at various points awaiting safe conduct.

The general feeling regarding the possibility that America will be forced into war, and the special session just called by the President will declare war is that such possibility will mean enlarged demand for all kinds of foodstuffs, as well as manufactured products. Consumption will be increased, while production may be interfered with, and as a result of the conditions and also as a result of the foreign demand, it is not believed that there will be any surplus of product on the market until conditions are materially changed. The question of peace in Europe is also considered as a factor likely to make for very large demand for provisions of all kinds, particularly for fats, owing to the great scarcity of all these articles in the central government.

LARD.—The market continues very firm. Trade is quiet, but recoveries from deliveries are quick and available offerings are steadily absorbed. Quoted city, \$20.25@20.50; Western, \$20.30@20.40; Middle West, \$20.50; refined Continental, \$21.20; South American, \$21.35; Brazil kegs, \$22.35; compound, \$14.75@15.00.

BEEF.—The market continues to reflect a steady demand. The growing seriousness of the political situation is making for decided firmness of all holders. Mess, \$24.50@25.50; packet, \$25.00@26.00; family, \$27.00@28.00; extra India, \$45.00@46.00.

PORK.—The market is very firm, both on the spot and also the market at packing points. Offerings are small and with small stocks here values are very firm. Mess, \$36.00@36.50; clear, \$36.50@39.00, and family, \$38.00@40.00.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

SOUTH AFRICAN MEAT TRADE.

(Consul John P. Bray, Johannesburg, Jan. 17.)

Reviewing the South African export trade in meat, the secretary of the Transvaal Agricultural Union states that the country was first used as a source of supply for fresh meat by the Dutch East India Company as early as 1652. "Toward the close of the eighteenth century," he says, "the white population here not only had an abundant supply of cattle but was also accustomed to furnishing large supplies for Europe and India.

The Nineteenth century witnessed a considerable improvement in the grade of sheep and cattle. Pedigree stock was imported from England and Holland, while horses were brought from Arabia. Portugal and Spain likewise became interested in this industry at an early date." He states further:

Disease has done much to retard animal industry in this country, but at present the causes of diseases are better understood, and preventive and remedial measures are available for progressive farmers. The State is endeavoring to foster the raising of cattle, and science is being applied in every possible way toward the development of progressive ideas in this industry.

While the general tendency in the past has been to attach greater importance to

NO EXPORT INFORMATION

The U. S. Treasury Department has issued orders to Collectors of Customs to discontinue for the present the giving out of all detailed information of exports from the United States. This information therefore will not appear in the columns of The National Provisioner until such time as the Government recalls this order.

numbers than to quality of stock, the gradual awakening of the South African farmer to the need of improving the grade of his stock should tend to increase the possibilities of this country as a field for the future export of cattle and frozen meat.

The secretary of the Transvaal Agricultural Union makes the following comparison with the leading cattle and sheep raising countries:

Countries.	Population.	Cattle.	Sheep.
Argentina.....	7,123,663	29,300,000	80,500,000
Australia.....	4,872,050	11,483,882	85,057,402
New Zealand.....	1,084,662	2,020,171	24,901,421
South Africa.....	1,276,242	5,796,949	35,716,843

In the ratios referring to South Africa there is no inclusion of stock belonging to the natives of this country. It is estimated, however, that about 42 per cent. of the cattle and 10 per cent. of the sheep now in South Africa are owned by the natives. The figures show that South Africa possesses more stock per person than any of the other countries mentioned, with the exception of Argentina. "Notwithstanding the rank of the country as outlined," says the Union's secretary, "comparisons of export trade reveal the fact that South Africa has much still to be done in this industry before conditions can be said to be favorable."

Imports of meat were not, until 1914, an inconsiderable item in the country's trade. The following figures, however, show notable decreases:

	Beef.	Mutton.
1903.....	\$9,495,015	\$4,744,837
1905.....	2,486,781	1,198,618
1913.....	391,753	119,229
1914.....	43,336	53,847
1915 (11 months).....	1,776	1,158

In 12 years South Africa has reduced its imports of beef and mutton from \$14,239,852 to \$2,934. The tide has actually turned in the other direction, for in 1914 beef was exported to the United Kingdom to the value of \$423,307. Although figures showing exports for the entire year 1916 are not yet available, these exports will approximate \$1,459,950.

Since the outbreak of the war much attention has been directed to the possibility of this country's becoming a potent factor in the world's meat trade. The various agricultural societies have endeavored to stimulate the interest of the farmer in improving his grade of cattle. Facilities for showing the farmers how diseases may be conquered are being offered.

The awakening of South Africa to its possibilities in this industry is shown by its having entered the field during 1915 with its surplus supplies. Experimental consignments were first made. The average quality was only fair, and consequently the necessity of improvement was realized.

Most of the great exporting countries have

concentrated their works at ports of shipment, but whether this will be true of South Africa is not yet known. Shipments originating in this country at great distances from the coast have, in most cases, arrived at European markets in good condition, and are likely to prove superior to those coming from the abattoirs and freezing plants near the coast. One reason for this is that coastal establishments are compelled to provide "rest paddocks" for the animals, where they have to be fed before they are slaughtered.

This system may prove difficult to apply in South Africa on account of the susceptibility of inland cattle to diseases prevalent at the coast. It would probably mean also a considerable increase in the cost of handling. Much of the offal would necessarily have to be retransported to inland centers, where the most favorable markets for this class of goods are located. This is true, in particular, of what is known as "compound meat" and of fertilizers.

In establishing inland slaughter and freezing houses, South Africa has practically the same difficulties to overcome that were met with in the United States, Argentina and Brazil, where the system of refrigerating trucks was successfully employed. The commission appointed to take evidence on this and other subjects pertaining to meat exports expressed itself as confident that killing centers could be successfully established in inland areas and frozen or chilled meat be delivered at the ship's side in a satisfactory condition from such centers.

Probably one of the greatest difficulties is to obtain the necessary shipping accommodations. The present outlook for obtaining increased space to ship beef does not, at this writing, seem encouraging, says Consul John P. Bray of Johannesburg in a recent report.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending March 17, 1917, with comparisons:

To—	PORK, BELLS.		
	Week ending Mar. 17, 1917.	Week ending Mar. 18, 1916.	From Nov. 1, '16, to Mar. 17, 1917.
United Kingdom..	245	50	2,815
Continent.....	112	170	1,993
So. & Cen. Am....	181	350	5,568
West Indies.....	374	175	16,288
Br. No. Am. Col. ....	.....	18	2,816
Other countries ..	55	6	319
Total	967	769	29,799

MEATS, LBS.			
United Kingdom..	12,349,975	18,050,900	225,139,975
Continent.....	7,739,682	1,495,525	163,761,308
So. & Cen. Am....	48,278	55,176	941,616
West Indies.....	235,337	113,928	3,966,905
Br. No. Am. Col. ....	.....	.....	232,185
Other countries ..	50,755	17,566	596,590
Total	20,424,027	19,733,095	334,438,579

LARD, LBS.			
United Kingdom..	9,961,320	7,335,070	60,186,388
Continent.....	7,125,983	430,350	100,966,121
So. & Cen. Am....	139,430	771,339	11,488,084
West Indies.....	199,142	110,100	8,353,827
Br. No. Am. Col. ....	.....	.....	97,893
Other countries ..	7,000	.....	514,327
Total	17,432,875	8,646,859	190,806,640

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.			
From—	Pork, bells.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	947	19,874,027	17,297,575
Philadelphia .....	.....	550,000	70,000
New Orleans	20	.....	65,000
Total week	967	20,424,027	17,432,875
Previous week	370	3,170,862	5,469,080
Two weeks ago	1,491	28,045,772	7,653,036
Cor. week last y'r ..	769	19,733,094	8,646,859

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.			
	From Nov. 1, '16, to Mar. 17, '17.	Same time last year.	Changes.
Pork, lbs.....	5,959,800	10,060,200	Dec. 4,100,400
Meats, lbs.....	334,438,579	330,792,763	Inc. 3,645,816
Lard, lbs.....	190,806,640	207,183,097	Dec. 16,376,457

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The market has ruled steady during the past week, but there has not been much business doing.

Evidently the recent liberal buying has served to satisfy the trade up to this time. Most of the business reported the past several days has been of small lots.

The general strength of the outside market, including provisions and cotton oil, together with record prices of corn, have not been overlooked. Under the circumstances, it is not surprising that holders of tallow were inclined to demand full prices. The political situation was not looked upon as against tallow prices, even with the view in general that United States was at war with Germany.

Offers of South American tallows continue in the local market, and a scattered business is claimed very often. This selling is of no consequence, or at least has no depressing market influence. The London auction sale resulted in moderate sales, with prices 6d lower than the prices of the previous week.

Prime city tallow in the local market is quoted at 12¼c. and the city specials at 12¾c. loose.

OLEO STEARINE.—The market is firm at 14¾@15c. Some sales at the higher figure to foreign interests have been reported.

OLEO OIL.—Trading has again been quiet, but with the resumption of Dutch sailings some business is expected shortly for export. Extras are quoted at 20¾@21c., nom., and medium at 19@20c., nom.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

CORN OIL.—There has been further advance in corn oil. The supplies on the market are light, and the position is very firm. Prices are quoted at 12¼@13c.

PALM OIL.—There has been further hardening of all oils and palm oil has followed. The situation is strong with other fats, while the stocks are light and there is no improvement in the ability to import. Prime red, spot, 13½@14c.; Lagos, spot, 14@15c.; to arrive, —; palm kernal, 16@17c.

PEANUT OIL.—Values continue very firm. Demand is not active, but there is steady absorption and stocks are light. Prices are quoted at \$1.05@1.10.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—Further gain has been made with small available stocks. Arrivals are light and with the firm position of competing oils the market is very firm. Spot is quoted at 13@13½c. nom.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—Trading is quiet but at full prices. Prices are quoted 20 cold test, \$1.20@1.30; 30, \$1.15@1.20, and prime, \$1.00@1.10.

COCOANUT OIL.—The stocks are small and arrivals unimportant. The position is very firm with kindred oils. Ceylon, 15@15½c.; Cochin, 18@20c.

GREASE.—The market is firm at full prices. The strength of tallow and a good demand for all fats makes a very firm position. Quoted: Yellow, 11¾@12c. nom.; bone, 11¾@12c. nom.; house, 11¾@12c.

FRESH MEAT AND OFFAL IMPORTS.

Imports of foreign beef into port of New York during the past week totaled nothing, compared to 36,683 quarters for export last week, and nothing two weeks ago. Mutton imports totaled nothing, compared to 5,714 carcasses for export last week. Imports included — cases canned meats, — casks tripe, — casks tallow, — casks casings, — bags dried blood, tankage, etc., and — bags, bones, horns, etc.

ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to March 23, 1917, show that exports from that country were as follows: To England, 82,569 quarters; to the Continent, 11,802 quarters; to the United States, none. The previous week's exports were as follows: To England, 46,956 quarters; to the Continent, 18,830 quarters; to the United States, none.

IMPORTS OF FRESH BEEF.

For the week ending March 17, 1917, the Government reports imports of fresh beef at the port of New York amounting to — pounds, the average value, according to estimates from the manifests being — cents per pound. The previous week's imports totaled — pounds, and averaged — cents per pound.

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

[Subject to change. Quotations given are shillings per ton and cents per 100 lbs.]

	Liver- pool.	Glas- gow.	Rotter- dam.	Copen- hagen.
Beef, tierces	\$5.00	\$4.50	400c.	300c.
Pork, barrels	5.00	4.50	400c.	300c.
Bacon	5.00	4.50	400c.	300c.
Canned meats	5.00	4.50	400c.	300c.
Lard, tierces	5.00	4.50	400c.	300c.
Tallow	5.00	4.50	400c.	300c.
Cottonseed oil	5.00	...	400c.	300c.
Oil Cake	...	...	350c.	185c.
Butter	5.00	4.50	400c.	300c.

No rates to Hamburg.

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, March 22, 1917.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. ave., 20¼c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 20¼c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 20½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 20¾c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 21¼c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 21½c. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. ave., 19¼c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 19¼c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 19½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 19¾c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 20¼c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 20¼c.

Skinned Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 22c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 22c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 22c.; 20@22 lbs. ave., 22c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 21½c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 20¾c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 20¾c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 20¾c.; 20@22 lbs. ave., 20¾c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 20¼c.

Picnic Hams—Green, 4@6 lbs. ave., 16¼c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 16¼c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 16¼c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 16¼c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 16c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 15¾c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 15¾c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 15¾c.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 26c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 25c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 24c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 23c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 22½c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 24c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 23c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 22½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 21½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 21c.

PORK CUTS IN NEW YORK.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

New York, March 22, 1917.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork loins, 27c.; green hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 24c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 24c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 24c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 22c.; green clear bellies, 6@10 lbs. ave., 24c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 24c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 24c.; green rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 23c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 23c.; S. P. clear bellies, 6@8 lbs. ave., 22c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 22½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 22c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 21½c.; S. P. rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 21½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 21½c.; S. P. hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 21c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 21c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 22½c.; city dressed hogs, 20½c.; city steam lard, 20¼c.

Western prices on green cuts are as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lbs. ave., 23c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 22c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 20c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 19c.; skinned shoulders, 18½@19c.; boneless butts, 22c.; Boston butts, 19½c.; spareribs, 15c.; neck ribs, 6c.; lean trimmings, 20½c.; regular trimmings, 17@18c.; kidneys, 7c.; tails, 8c.; livers, 7c.; snouts, 7½@8c.; pig tongues, 16½@17c.

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COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported for the week ending March 22, 1917, and for the period since September 1, 1916, were:

	Week ending Mar. 22, 1917.	Since Sept. 1, 1916.
From New York—	Bbls.	Bbls.
Africa	—	992
Argentina	—	1,352
Australia	5	178
Bolivia	—	44
Brazil	—	722
British Guiana	—	241
Central America	2	510
Chile	—	1,151
Cuba	421	9,052
Denmark	—	5,464
Dutch Guiana	—	736
Ecuador	—	16
England	—	3,356
France	—	2,815
French Guiana	—	508
Haiti	22	129
Italy	—	700
Mexico	—	330
Netherlands	—	39,412
Newfoundland	—	475
Norway	4,998	16,263
Pacific Islands	3	3
Panama	1	1,372
Peru	—	2
San Domingo	—	1,446
Scotland	—	550
South America	—	1,495
Sweden	—	11,100
Turkey in Asia	—	96
Uruguay	—	1,134
*Various	3,200	7,175
Venezuela	—	17
West Indies, other	30	5,680
Total	8,682	114,516
*From New Orleans—		
Cuba	—	1,454
Mexico	—	1,035
Norway	—	23,200
Panama	—	760
West Indies	—	9
Total	—	26,458
From Philadelphia—		
Argentina	—	47
Netherlands	—	5,847
Scotland	—	442
Total	—	6,336
From Savannah—		
Netherlands	—	1,648
Total	—	1,648
From Michigan—		
Canada	—	32,560
Total	—	32,560
From Buffalo—		
Canada	—	1,750
Total	—	1,750
From St. Lawrence—		
Canada	—	1,424
Total	—	1,424
From Dakota—		
Canada	—	2,658
Total	—	2,658
From Vermont—		
Canada	—	9
Total	—	9

From other ports—

Mexico	—	9
Total	—	9
Recapitulation—	Bbls.	Bbls.
From New York	8,682	114,516
From New Orleans	—	26,458
From Galveston	—	2,174
From Baltimore	—	980
From Philadelphia	—	6,336
From Savannah	—	1,648
From Norfolk and Newport News	—	4,698
From Boston	—	2
From San Francisco	—	221
From Mobile	—	3,440
From Michigan	—	32,560
From Buffalo	—	1,750
From St. Lawrence	—	1,424
From Dakota	—	2,658
From Vermont	—	9
From other ports	—	9
Total	8,682	187,368
Same period, 1915.	248,402	79,479

*Information withheld by Government order.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, March 22.—Quotations on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies, are as follows: 74@76c per cent. caustic soda, 4½¢ 4¾¢ per lb. 60 per cent. caustic soda, 4½¢ per lb.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda, 4½¢@4¾¢ per lb.; 48 per cent. carbonate of soda, 3¾¢, per lb.; talc, 1½¢@1¾¢ per lb.; 58 per cent. soda ash, 3½¢@3¾¢ per lb.; chloride of lime, 5½¢ per lb.; silic, 2,000 lbs., \$15@20 per ton.

Prime palm oil, 13½¢ per lb.; clarified palm oil, 15¢ per lb.; genuine Lagos palm oil in casks, 14¢ per lb.; palm kernel oil, 16¢ 17¢ per lb.; yellow olive oil, \$1.35@1.40 per gal.; green olive oil, \$1.40 per gal.; Ceylon coconut oil, 15¢@15½¢ per lb.; Cochiti coconut oil, 19¢@20¢ per lb.; green olive oil foots, 13¢@13½¢ per lb.; cottonseed oil, \$1.05 per gal.; soya bean oil, 13¢@13½¢ per lb.; corn oil, — per lb.; peanut oil, soapmakers, 5 per cent. acidity, \$1.15 per gal.

Prime city special fallow, 12¾¢ per lb.; brown grease, — per lb.; yellow packers' grease, 11½¢@11¾¢ per lb.; dynamite glycerine, 54¢ per lb.; saponified glycerine, 44¢ per lb.; crude soap lye glycerine, 39¢ per lb.; chemically pure glycerine, 55¢@56¢ per lb.

RULES MEETING POSTPONED.

Vice-president Fielding Wallace of the Interstate Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, who is chairman of the Rules Committee, telegraphs The National Provisioner that the meeting of the Rules Committee called for Memphis, Tenn., on Monday, March 26, has been postponed. Notice of the date of meeting will be given later to those desiring to make suggestions for changes in the trading rules.

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to European ports for the week ending Thursday, March 15, 1917, as shown by A. L. Russell's report are as follows:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil. Cake.	Cottonseed Oil. Butter.	Bacon and Hams.	Tallow.	Beef.	Pork.	Lard.
	Bags.	Bbls.	Pkgs.	Boxes.	Pkgs.	Bbls.	Tcs. and Pkgs.
Skarv, Aarhus	14201	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Various, Various	2665	2200	—	25651	—	128	357
Total	16866	2200	—	25651	—	128	357

*Details withheld by steamship company under Government order.

SOUTHERN MARKETS

Columbia.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Columbia, S. C., March 22, 1917.—Crude cottonseed oil, 90@91c. bid; market dull. Meal in demand for fertilizer mixing at \$36. Hulls, \$16, nominal.

Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., March 22, 1917.—Crude cottonseed oil, 90c.; very little activity. Meal rather firmer at \$35, f. o. b. mills. Hulls, \$16@17, loose, f. o. b. mills.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., March 22, 1917.—Prime crude cottonseed oil, 90½¢. Prime 7½ per cent. Meal, strong at \$36.50. Prime hulls, \$16.50 @ 17, loose; \$18.50@19, sacked.

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., March 22, 1917.—Prime crude cottonseed oil steady at 90c. bid, 90c. asked; majority of mills are holding. Prime meal, 8 per cent., \$39; 7½ per cent. meal, \$37.50; 7 per cent., \$35. Loose hulls, \$17.25; sacked, \$20; all short ton, New Orleans.

Dallas.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Dallas, Texas, March 22, 1917.—Cottonseed oil market quiet; little trading; prime crude, 89@90c.; prime summer yellow, 95c. asked; some trading in future months; 84c. bid for September. Loose cake, Galveston, no quotations.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

New York, March 22.—Foreign commercial exchange rates, as far as quoted, are:

London—	
Bankers' 60 days	4.71½
Cable transfers	4.70½
Demand sterling	4.75½
Commercial bills, sight	4.75½
Commercial, 60 days	4.70½
Commercial, 90 days	4.68½
Paris—	
Commercial, 90 days	No quotations.
Commercial, 60 days	5.90%
Commercial, sight	5.85%
Bankers' cables	5.83%
Bankers' checks	5.84%
Berlin—	
Commercial, sight	No quotations.
Bankers' sight	69½
Bankers' cables	69½
Antwerp—	
Commercial, 60 days	No quotations.
Bankers' sight	No quotations.
Bankers' cables	No quotations.
Amsterdam—	
Commercial, sight	40½
Commercial, 60 days	39½
Bankers' sight	40½
Copenhagen—	
Checks	29.20

COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Some New High Levels—Crude at Ninety Cents—Less Speculation at the Advance—Western Houses Most Bullish—Lard the Incentive—Cotton Crop Estimate and New Crop Prospect.

The sentiment in Western quarters continues quite bullish on the cotton oil market, and in emphasis of this feeling there has been a fair demand for oil contracts on the New York Produce Exchange through some of the leading Western concerns. It was noteworthy, however, the demand of this character quieted as soon as the list reached some new high levels. The predictions of 15c. cotton oil contracts locally are as persistent as ever, and these also seem to receive their stimulus from Western quarters. Thus, the great influence of the lard market is accentuated, and the general feeling that, with the war abroad and the United States virtually in it, high prices for all foodstuffs should rule.

There is argument against this theory of high prices in war times, however. Ordinarily, the theory would hold. Just now, the fact that values are on a war plane is to be considered. A more potent theory would seem to be the sentiment in this country. Not only has there been a fruitful agitation against high cost of living and the continuance of this in some branches, but there has actually occurred a revulsion to the sugges-

tion of making large profits out of affairs brought about by the entrance of the United States in the war.

Perhaps, this changed feeling based on patriotism is best shown by the action of the big copper producers, who have pledged themselves to furnish all the copper the government needs at a basis of about 17c. a pound, when the market price for various grades is above 32c. a pound. Likewise have some of the biggest manufacturers and kings of industry offered their plants and their services without or at a very reasonable profit. Other instances could be named, such as private contributions of great sums of money for the additions to our navy, and it all suggests that the country at large may not tolerate any excited speculative buying of products or commodities, in which class would be cotton oil and provisions.

Under the circumstances, it may not be surprising that the bullish sentiment as regards the cotton oil market did not spread as many anticipated. The south, for instance, has played but a minor part in the recent sharp advances. It is true that crude oil did not come out before 90c. was paid, but it will be recalled that the seed this year has been a precious article and high prices for crude oil have been essential. At the 90c. level there was generous liquidation of crude oil for southern account, yet it is again worthy of

mention that the basis was unusually low, as compared with contracts here. A differential of more than 180 points ruled at times, which seemed quite liberal, even considering the higher handling costs through the high prices of cotton oil and tank car scarcity, etc. These conditions made it possible for refiners to buy crude oil and hedge satisfactorily if the oil was not placed with the consumptive trade immediately, and it was selling of this kind that went a long way toward satisfying the speculative demand.

Attention is already being directed to the new cotton crop conditions, but is surely an uncertain problem at this time. People who are familiar with the south say that, in many instances, planters themselves do not know how much cotton they will plant. A great deal depends upon the political changes the next few weeks. Prospects of peace in Europe would create the belief in sustained high prices and a big acreage would doubtless be attempted. On the other hand, an extended war involving the United States might lead to a very conservative increase in area, or perhaps little change, due to the probable scarcity of labor, even though there are many in the cotton trade preaching the theory that with the United States in the war, the south need have no fear for cotton prices, as the government will be heavy buyers of manufactured and raw cotton (the latter for ex-

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San Francisco, 1894.
Atlanta, 1895.
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Charleston, S. C., 1902.
St. Louis, 1904.

plosives), and also the export movement of cotton might actually improve, due to the greater opposition given to submarines and the great financial assistance given to Great Britain and her allies. Incidentally, the latest ginning report on the cotton crop of the past year, showing 11,356,000 bales without linters, was a little under the amount expected, as the last official estimate was 11,511,000 bales, with this figure the popular idea, but the decrease, when reduced to barrels of cottonseed oil, means only about 30,000.

Closing prices, Saturday, March 17, 1917.—Spot, \$13.65; March, \$13.68@13.71; April, \$13.64@13.70; May, \$13.67@13.69; June, \$13.65@13.68; July, \$13.66@13.68; August, \$13.63@13.64; September, \$13.63@13.66; October, \$13.06@13.10. Total sales, 11,400 bbls. Sales were: Prime crude S. E., \$11.87@12.00; March, 700, \$13.70@13.60; May, 4,400, \$13.69@13.65; July, 1,800, \$13.68@13.65; August, 1,900, \$13.67@13.63; September, 1,700, \$13.67@13.66; October, 900, \$13.10@13.05.

Closing prices Monday, March 19, 1917.—Spot, \$13.85; March, \$13.85@13.93; April, \$13.75@13.80; May, \$13.80@13.82; June, \$13.75@13.77; July, \$13.78@13.79; August, \$13.75@13.76; September, \$13.75@13.77; October, \$13.25@13.29. Total sales, 28,100 bbls. Sales were: Prime Crude S. E., \$12.00; March, 600, \$13.85@13.72; April, 500, \$13.71@13.70; May, 9,700, \$13.83@13.71; June, 100, \$13.70; July, 11,300, \$13.80@13.68; August, 900, \$13.75@13.66; September, 4,400, \$13.77@13.69; October, 600, \$13.28@13.13.

Closing prices Tuesday, March 20, 1917.—Spot, \$13.73; March, \$13.75@13.85; April, \$13.70@13.75; May, \$13.72@13.74; June, \$13.74@13.75; July, \$13.71@13.72; August, \$13.70@13.72; September, \$13.72@13.73; October, \$13.25@13.27. Total sales, 38,700 bbls. Sales were: Prime crude S. E., \$12.00; March, 100, \$13.80; April, 300, \$13.85@13.84; May, 8,100, \$13.88@13.73; June, 1,800, \$13.84@13.76; July, 10,200, \$13.88@13.72; August, 5,400, \$13.86@13.71; September, 5,200, \$13.85@13.72; October, 7,600, \$13.38@13.26.

Closing prices Wednesday, March 21, 1917.—Spot, \$13.70; March, \$13.75@13.81; April, \$13.62@13.65; May, \$13.65@13.66; June, \$13.63@13.66; July, \$13.60@13.61; August, \$13.58@13.61; September, \$13.61@13.62; October, \$13.20@13.21. Total sales, 36,800 bbls. Sales were: Prime crude S. E., \$12.00; March, 1,200, \$13.77@13.70; April, 1,800, \$13.72@13.65; May, 13,700, \$13.77@13.60; June, 500, \$13.74@13.73; July, 10,800, \$13.79@13.60; August, 3,100, \$13.77@13.60; September, 3,900, \$13.79@13.61; October, 1,800, \$13.29@13.20.

Closing prices Thursday, March 22, 1917.—Spot, \$13.60; March, \$13.76@13.78; April, \$13.69@13.70; May, \$13.74@13.75; June, \$13.71@13.72; July, \$13.70@13.71; August, \$13.67@13.68; September, \$13.68@13.70; October, \$13.26@13.27. Total sales, 20,000 bbls. Sales were: Prime crude, \$12.00; March, 300, \$13.85@13.78; April, 1,200, \$13.70@13.64; May, 5,600, \$13.78@13.60; June, 600, \$13.73@13.63; July, 6,200, \$13.75@13.54; August, 1,400, \$13.68@13.57; September, 2,400, \$13.73@13.70; October, 2,300, \$13.26@13.20.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

EXPORTS OF COTTONSEED OIL.

Government estimates of cottonseed oil exports for the month of February, 1917, show a total of 21,607 bbls., compared to 55,136 bbls. in February, 1917. For the season from September 1 to March 1 the total is estimated at 184,578 bbls., compared to 357,962 bbls. for a like period a year ago.

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EARLY PLANTING AS BOLL WEEVIL REMEDY

Advocacy of This Method Called an Economic Crime

By J. W. Vogler, Atlanta, Ga.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—This is the third of a series of articles by Mr. Vogler, the champion of late planting of cotton as a boll weevil remedy. The first two articles appeared in recent issues of The National Provisioner.]

That the experts connected with the U. S. Department of Agriculture previous and up to the time I launched my fight against early planting in 1905 were absolutely unanimous in their advice of early planting is a matter of record. It is also a matter of record that up to that time "Early Planting" was considered and advocated as the only salvation of the cotton industry.

"Unless you plant your cotton early you cannot hope to make a success of planting cotton."

"It is better to run some risk in planting your cotton early than to have the crop delayed."

"With proper preliminary attention to the fields, I would advise farmers in most localities to plant from 10 to 20 days earlier than they are accustomed to at the present time."

This was preached in every state, county and hamlet as the only available remedy against the boll weevil. Thousands, yea, millions of dollars of the people's money was squandered to carry out the orders emanating from the U. S. Department of Agriculture to fight late planting and to disseminate early planting, originated by the Bureau of Entomology as the only approved remedy to alleviate the ravages from the boll weevil—in fact, as the only salvation for the cotton industry.

Under these conditions, after I had thoroughly convinced myself by my own practical experiments that "Late Planting" and not "Early Planting" was the proper method to follow in order to produce cotton under boll weevil conditions, I started my campaign of "Late Planting."

Undismayed by the opposition, ridicule and apparent indifference of all so-called experts, who had the treasury of the United States

at their command, while I many times had to figure on the cost of my publications before I could issue them, I have persistently kept it up.

Until now, when I am ready to prove that "Early Planting" has so far destroyed 34,361,344 bales of cotton worth, at an average price of a little over 10c. per pound, \$1,813,067,200, or about \$113 per head for every man, woman and child living in the boll weevil infested States.

Until now, when I can point out that, in spite of the perniciously domineering influence of the dean of agriculture and his assistant over the younger bureau chiefs and other employees of the department, I have knocked the very props from under the formerly well-known unanimity for early planting.

Was it not due to my campaign that Dr. Seaman A. Knapp advised Secretary Wilson in 1909 that Dr. Hunter's late planting tests could not be considered as a valid argument against late planting, and promised him to cooperate with me in this interesting problem?

Dr. S. A. Knapp Repudiates Early Planting.

Was it not due to my campaign that Dr. Seaman A. Knapp repudiated early planting altogether when he, in spite of the violent opposition of the dean, published his memorable address of November 22, 1910, from Atlanta, Georgia, without the approval of the dean reading:

"The period of planting has a very important bearing. Very early planting is deprecated because the crop is liable to be injured by frost or retarded by cool weather. If the planting can be delayed a little later than usual until the ground is warm and germination is rapid and the plants take on vigorous growth, it is helpful. If universally the planting could be a little later, then many of the early emerging boll weevils would die for

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lack of food. It is not meant by this that we advocate extremely late planting, but only a little later than the usual planting. If these directions are followed, more cotton will be made under boll weevil conditions than is now produced and the boll weevil problem would be virtually solved."

Was it not due to my campaign that H. E. Savely, agriculturist and field agent, with the approval of J. A. Evans, acting special

agent in charge, connected with the Department of Agriculture, advised all demonstrators in his circular letter No. 447 as follows: "Delay planting until all danger of frost is past and the soil is warm enough to produce rapid germination and growth. Extra early or extra late planting is not recommended."

Was it not due to my campaign that the Department of Agriculture and Industries of the State of Alabama repudiated "Early Planting" in its bulletin No. 60, published on January 1, 1914, as follows:

"Not to plant a seed of cotton until the ground has sufficiently warmed and then rush the work to completion before May 1. Where communities as a whole can agree on such a plan it is advisable to defer planting until from April 15 to 25, depending on latitude, thus increasing the death rate among the over-wintered weevils. Friends, let us take a common sense view of this great pest, and if possible put him out of business by planting your cotton after his day of usefulness is past, not earlier than April 15."

This date I am informed was agreed upon as a sort of a compromise with the general agent of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in Alabama, not because the Alabama authorities did not consider May 1 as the better date, but because uniformity in the date of planting could be brought about more effectively with the approval of the federal authorities in Alabama than without it.

Late Planting Produces Bumper Crop.

This late planting advice, combined with the fact that weather conditions prevented early planting in 1914, is undoubtedly responsible for Alabama's bumper crop that year of 1,751,375 bales of cotton.

Unfortunately for Alabama, owing to a change in the personnel of its Department of Agriculture late planting was again replaced by early planting. As a result Alabama's crop was reduced to less than 600,000 bales in 1916.

Was it not due to my campaign that O. F. Cook, bionomist of the Bureau of Plant Industry, with the approval of B. T. Galloway, chief of that bureau, in farmer's bulletin No. 501, under the head of "Simultaneous Planting of Cotton," gave the following advice:

"The ideal solution of the problem would be for the members of each cotton growing community to begin planting on the same date. The cotton plant grows only in warm weather and does not recover rapidly after it has been checked by cold or unfavorable weather conditions that are likely to occur during the early spring months. To plant the cotton too early, so that it is killed by frost or stunted by cold weather, does not help to secure a rapid setting of the crop. Cotton that has received such a check is often overtaken by late plantings that encounter more favorable conditions and make uninterrupted growth. To have the plants stunted in the early stages so that their later development is slow and irregular, may involve more loss to the farmer than to have the seedlings killed outright and replanted at a later date."

Even if all these changes are not directly attributable to my efforts, can you disguise the fact that each one individually, no matter how it was brought about, is as different from their formerly unanimous teaching—"If you do not plant early you cannot make a success of growing cotton"—as white is from black? Can you deny that each one by itself discredits and repudiates early planting as positively as they altogether cannot stand for anything else but "Uniformly and Universally Late Planting?"

Even Hunter Proves Late Planting Gives Best Results.

On top of all these proofs furnished by honest men of science, I want you also to know that Dr. W. D. Hunter himself furnished the most positive and practical proof that Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, H. E. Savely, J. A. Evans, O. F. Cook and B. T. Galloway, all connected with the Department of Agricul-

Cottonseed Products Associations.

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ture, are correct in their teaching of "Uniformly and Universally Late Planting," by this experiment, as set forth in bulletin No. 189, the result of which shows that cotton planted on May 23 under uniformly and universally late planting conditions, brought about probably by overflows, produced 459 pounds of lint cotton?

Do you blame him for not furnishing any more tests? Can you understand now why Prof. L. O. Howard, the chief of the Bureau of Entomology, the dean of the department, and Dr. W. D. Hunter, his assistant, the two originators of and therefore the main conspirators to perpetuate early planting, have never dared or deigned to refute any of my previous arguments against early planting, the most phenomenal agricultural error of the twentieth century?

If you do, I want you also to understand that I crave for an opportunity to furnish

positive proofs in any court of the United States that the "early planting of cotton to get ahead of the boll weevil" is not merely a fallacy, but the most insidious and dastardly crime ever perpetrated in the name of any government against the welfare of its people.

J. W. VOGLER.

Atlanta, Georgia, March 15, 1917.

DEATH OF JOSEPH W. BROWN.

Joseph Warner Brown, prominent in Armour and Company as head of the butter, cheese, egg and poultry department of that firm, and widely known throughout the country because of his connection with the produce business, died at the Streeter Hospital, Chicago, on Thursday, March 15, after an operation for acute appendicitis.

He was taken ill at his office on February 21, and obliged to go to his home. The

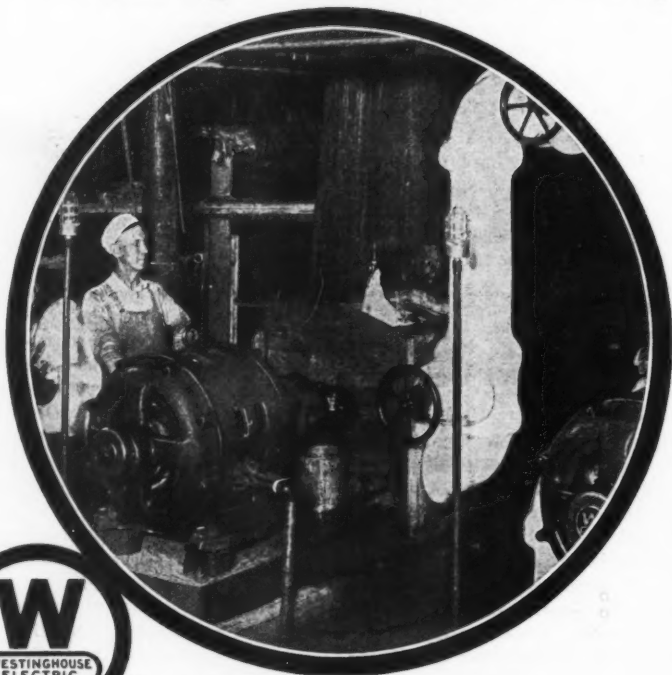
nature of his ailment being determined, he was removed to the hospital for operation. For several days after the operation he seemed to be on the road to recovery, and the anxiety of relatives and friends was much allayed. Quite unexpectedly on Thursday morning death came.

Mr. Brown, who was 57 years of age, had for many years taken a leading part in the produce business. He was the senior president of the Chicago Butter and Egg Board. For some time prior to 1906 he was associated with S. T. Fish & Co., Chicago. In February of that year he accepted the position with Armour and Company, which he held at the time of his death. He was a member of the South Shore Country Club and the Chicago Athletic Association.

He leaves a widow, Mrs. Lillian M. Brown, of Chicago, and a son, Harold L. Brown, of New York City.

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THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, March 23.—Market firm; prime Western, \$20.50; Middle West, \$20.40@20.50; city steam, 20½c. nominal; refined Continent, \$21.20; South American, \$21.35; Brazil, kegs, \$22.35; compound, 14¼@15c., all nominal.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, March 23.—Copra fabrique, 199 fr.; copra edible, — fr.; peanut fabrique, 203 fr.; peanut edible, — fr.

Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, March 23.—(By Cable).—Beef, extra India mess not quoted; pork, prime mess not quoted; shoulders, square, 115s.; New York, 109s.; picnic, 93s.; hams, long, 128s.; American cut, 131s.; bacon, Cumberland cut, 128s. 6d.; long clear, 131s.; short back, 128s.; bellies, 132s. Lard, spot prime, 135s.; American, refined, 28-lb. box, 137s.; May, 131s. Lard (Hamburg), nom. Tallow, prime city, not quoted; New York City special, not quoted. Cheese, Canadian finest white, new, 164s. Tallow, Austrian (at London), 59s.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

The market was quiet but firm with offering light and buying influenced by the bullish hog news and strength in grain.

Tallow.

The market continues quiet but very steady. Special loose are quoted at 12¾c.

Oleo Stearine.

The market is very steady but quiet. Oleo is quoted at 14¾@15c.

Cottonseed Oil.

The market was firmer with lard and on short covering. Trade was quiet.

Market closed steady. Sales, 21,900 bbls. Spot oil, \$13.60@13.75. Crude, Southeast, \$12. Closing quotations on futures: March, \$13.66@13.69; April, \$13.73@13.76; May, \$13.77@13.79; June, \$13.71@13.75; July, \$13.74@13.75; August, \$13.72@13.74; September, \$13.72@13.73; October, \$13.23@13.24.

FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, March 23.—Hogs slow and strong. Bulk of prices, \$14.85@15.05; light, \$14.15@14.95; mixed, \$14.45@15.10; heavy, \$14.40@15.10; rough heavy, \$14.40@14.60; Yorkers, \$14.60@14.80; pigs, \$10.50@14; cattle weak; heaves, \$9.20@12.65; cows and heifers, \$5.60@10.70; Western, \$8.75@11. Calves, \$10.50@15; sheep, steady; lambs, \$12.75@14.90; Western, \$12@12.65; native, \$11.20@12.40; yearlings, \$12.80@14.10.

Ottawa, March 23.—Hogs steady, at \$14.15@14.75.

Buffalo, March 23.—Hogs lower; on sale, 3,200, at \$15.75@15.90.

Kansas City, March 23.—Hogs steady, at \$13.95@14.95.

St. Joseph, March 23.—Hogs steady, at \$14.15@15.

Sioux City, March 23.—Hogs steady, at \$14.35@14.70.

Louisville, March 23.—Hogs steady, at \$13.55@15.

St. Louis, March 23.—Hogs steady, at \$14.50@15.10.

Indianapolis, March 23.—Hogs lower, at \$15@15.10.

PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchasers of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, March 17, 1917, are reported as follows:

Chicago.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	5,512	31,700	21,813
Swift & Co.	4,698	19,700	27,047
Morris & Co.	3,848	11,300	8,170
Wilson & Co.	3,753	10,500	9,223
G. H. Hammond Co.	1,683	9,200	...
Anglo-Amer. Provision Co.	336	4,300	...
Libby, McNeill & Libby	1,331	...	...
Brennan Packing Co., 6,000 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 4,200 hogs; Boyd, Lunham & Co., 5,900 hogs; Western Packing & Provision Co., 11,000 hogs; Miller & Hart, 3,900 hogs; Roberts & Oake, 3,900 hogs; others, 10,600 hogs.	...	...	...

Kansas City.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	3,064	8,757	5,049
Fowler Packing Co.	954	...	2,870
Wilson & Co.	3,805	8,363	4,247
Swift & Co.	4,702	9,111	8,447
Cudahy Packing Co.	3,745	1,097	7,015
Morris & Co.	3,863	8,735	3,391
Others	107	1,220	55
B. Balling, 19 cattle; Blount, 499 hogs; Graybill & Stephenson, 232 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 186 cattle; S. Kraus, 79 cattle; L. Levy, 5 cattle; I. Meyer, 185 cattle; John Morrell, 554 hogs; New York butchers, 44 cattle; Rice & Kirk, 14 cattle and 2,501 hogs; Schwartz, Bolen & Co., 1,211 hogs; United Dressed Beef Co., 35 cattle, and Wolf Packing Co., 58 cattle.	...	...	...

Omaha.*			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	3,086	10,282	5,709
Swift & Co.	5,241	15,513	16,374
Cudahy Packing Co.	3,799	14,234	12,636
Armour & Co.	4,837	16,324	8,724
Swartz & Co.	...	2,724	...
J. W. Murphy	...	12,237	...
Lincoln Packing Co., 157 cattle; South Omaha Packing Co., 34 cattle; John Morrell & Co., 19 cattle.	...	...	...

*St. Louis.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	2,237	5,900	1,382
Swift & Co.	2,541	6,523	1,755
Armour & Co.	2,606	6,292	1,610
East Side Packing Co.	66	1,833	...
St. Louis Dressed Beef Co.	1,154	1,192	...
Independent Packing Co.	89	296	...
Carondelet Packing Co.	28	575	...
American Packing Co.	5	180	...
J. H. Bels Provision Co.	...	895	...
Hell Packing Co.	4	823	...
Sartorius Provision Co.	...	323	...
Krey Packing Co.	16	454	...

*Incomplete.

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending March 10, 1917:

CATTLE.	
Chicago	27,551
Kansas City	20,992
Omaha	16,304
East St. Louis	11,172
St. Joseph	5,368
Cudahy	521
Sioux City	5,023
New York and Jersey City	8,326
Fort Worth	7,390
Philadelphia	3,414
Denver	2,030
Oklahoma City	3,242

HOGS.	
Chicago	145,826
Kansas City	47,129
Omaha	54,970
East St. Louis	45,182
St. Joseph	47,995
Cudahy	3,696
Sioux City	29,659
Cedar Rapids	8,225
Ottawa	7,434
New York and Jersey City	22,443
Fort Worth	37,540
Philadelphia	7,640
Denver	9,470
Oklahoma City	16,508

SHEEP.	
Chicago	65,376
Kansas City	31,382
Omaha	40,421
East St. Louis	5,405
St. Joseph	16,828
Cudahy	36
Sioux City	1,025
New York and Jersey City	19,200
Fort Worth	2,480
Philadelphia	3,900
Denver	13,846
Oklahoma City	56

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1917.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	500	15,000	2,000
Kansas City	100	500	...
Omaha	200	6,000	...
St. Louis	600	2,000	250
St. Joseph	200	3,000	500
Sioux City	...	6,500	300
St. Paul	700	3,000	...
Oklahoma City	...	1,800	...
Fort Worth	600	2,000	500
Milwaukee	25	200	...
Denver	300	400	1,200
Louisville	500	2,400	50
Cudahy	...	300	...
Indianapolis	450	4,000	50
Pittsburgh	...	1,500	500
Cincinnati	1,100	3,600	...
Buffalo	350	2,500	1,600
Cleveland	200	2,000	2,400
New York	550	1,755	714

MONDAY, MARCH 19, 1917.

Chicago	2,000	6,000	9,000
Kansas City	6,000	4,000	8,000
Omaha	900	2,000	4,000
St. Louis	1,300	3,000	488
St. Joseph	300	750	5,600
Sioux City	100	500	...
St. Paul	1,800	2,000	200
Oklahoma City	1,200	2,000	...
Fort Worth	3,500	6,000	600
Milwaukee	...	250	...
Denver	2,000	600	2,600
Louisville	500	3,500	50
Cudahy	...	500	...
Wichita	...	619	...
Indianapolis	350	2,000	50
Pittsburgh	1,200	2,000	1,000
Cincinnati	700	1,416	...
Buffalo	1,500	2,800	1,000
Cleveland	100	300	...
New York	2,670	6,840	4,670
Toronto, Canada	1,963	1,379	36

TUESDAY, MARCH 20, 1917.

Chicago	2,000	7,000	10,000
Kansas City	5,000	7,000	9,200
Omaha	3,200	5,000	10,500
St. Louis	1,400	3,000	1,600
St. Joseph	2,000	4,000	2,500
Sioux City	800	400	300
St. Paul	800	950	...
Oklahoma City	800	1,500	...
Fort Worth	1,100	3,000	500
Milwaukee	350	600	300
Denver	1,250	1,100	4,900
Louisville	100	500	50
Detroit	...	300	...
Cudahy	...	1,000	...
Wichita	...	537	...
Indianapolis	300	1,000	50
Pittsburgh	...	500	1,100
Cincinnati	100	537	...
Buffalo	150	400	1,600
Cleveland	...	500	...
New York	675	1,652	445
Toronto, Canada	388	610	81

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1917.

Chicago	18,000	34,000	13,000
Kansas City	8,000	10,000	8,000
Omaha	8,000	9,000	12,700
St. Louis	5,500	10,000	1,300
St. Joseph	2,200	7,000	5,000
Sioux City	3,000	10,000	1,000
St. Paul	700	2,000	3,000
Oklahoma City	1,000	2,400	100
Fort Worth	2,500	3,500	...
Milwaukee	350	2,072	300
Denver	1,000	1,100	9,200
Louisville	150	1,500	100
Detroit	...	3,000	...
Cudahy	...	2,000	...
Wichita	...	1,597	...
Indianapolis	1,250	4,000	100
Pittsburgh	...	1,300	300
Cincinnati	700	2,021	...
Buffalo	125	500	3,000
Cleveland	...	1,000	...
New York	2,350	4,317	1,518
Toronto, Canada	544	607	14

THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1917.

Chicago	7,500	36,000	12,000
Kansas City	3,000	9,000	3,000
Omaha	6,000	12,000	8,900
St. Louis	2,700	13,500	1,100
St. Joseph	2,000	9,000	1,500
Sioux City	3,000	8,000	300
St. Paul	...	7,000	...
Oklahoma City	1,300	3,000	...
Fort Worth	4,000	4,000	...
Milwaukee	...	2,573	...
Louisville	...	2,000	...
Detroit	...	3,500	...
Cudahy	...	1,000	...
Wichita	...	771	...
Indianapolis	...	6,000	...
Cincinnati	800	4,155	...
Buffalo	30	1,600	2,000
Cleveland	...	2,000	...
New York	675	1,512	1,110

FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1917.

Chicago	3,000	24,000	10,000
Kansas City	1,000	2,000	2,000
Omaha	1,500	10,500	6,500
St. Louis	700	10,500	800
St. Joseph	500	4,500	...
Sioux City	1,000	6,000	...
Fort Worth	3,000	4,000	100
St. Paul	3,100	10,000	100
Oklahoma City	900	2,000	250

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

The packer market shows signs of a revival to normal business. A big movement of hides is rumored. Holders have large stocks unsold. Leather conditions are being closely watched for signs indicating that present hide prices are on a parity basis.

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—Movement was slow, but the market displayed some meager signs of life. About 15,000 hides changed hands this week at prices strong to shade lower. Native steers sold at top price of 31c. for 2,000 December kill and 3,000 October, November, December and January kosher native steers brought 30c., also considered a top rate in view of present conditions and salting involved. Big buyers are uninterested at prevailing prices, and while they do not state their ideas, it is said that 27c. is the figure they would take on sizable lines of stock. Texas steers were not sold. Moderate stocks are held. In view of the recent sale of branded cows at 29c., heavy Texas are considered worth 30c. and the under weights at 29½c. for lights and 29c. for extreme light weights. Butt branded steers were not moved. Ample stocks are held and 30@30½c. are generally asked. Nominal market is considered at 29½@30c. Colorado steers are quiet and quoted nominal at 29@29½c. for business. Sellers usually ask 30@30½c. for this selection owing to small supplies. Branded cows sold at 29c. for 10,000 December and January slaughter. This is a cent under prior sales and ½c. under last nominal values. Available stocks are small. Most Ft. Worth branded cows are held up to 30c. yet. Heavy cows did not sell. Moderate stocks of this year's take-off are still held and 30c. is the general asking figure. Buyers decline to state their ideas of value. Light native cows were slow. A bid at 30c. was reported early in the week for back salting and refused. Current hides are offered at 30c. without interesting buyers. Available stocks are fairly large. Native bulls are quiet and quoted at 24c. asked by the lowest seller; others talk up to 26c. yet. Available stocks are ample of this year's kill. Branded bulls are quiet. Small supplies are available and 21@23c. is considered nominal rate range as to salting and slaughtering point.

COUNTRY HIDES continue slow with only a moderate amount of business passing from time to time, with tanners in urgent need of supplies. Demand was almost wholly for hides of back salting and supplies of such quality are meager. The threatened railroad strike tied up shipments in the declining days of the period and hampered deliveries and new business. The main cause for present quietness in the hide markets is mainly the slowness of leather to move and forecast

future trend of the market. Tanners refuse to take on lines of hides until they see just what the shoe situation is. Salesmen are on the road now, and manufacturers will have to cover their needs shortly. Leather makers, however, are waiting for the actual placement of orders before covering for the raw materials. Heavy steers did not sell in the local market. Recent bids at 23c. were made for the current grubby quality and 24c. was demanded. Better hides lately sold up to 25c., which is the nominal market for further business. Available stocks of both varieties are small. Heavy cows were not reported sold locally, but Minneapolis reported moving several cars of such weights at 22c. with buffs in connection at 22½c. Big buyers tried to get heavy cows in this market at 22c., but could locate nothing under 22½@23c., and they therefore entered the outside markets and took hides there away from the local dealers. Buffs sold at 22½c. for a couple of cars of current quality for prompt shipment. A car of local grub free buffs sold at 23½c. and a car of Ohio buffs of similar quality brought the same money. Minneapolis reported business in current stock at 22½c. delivered basis, involving several cars of hides. No seconds were moved. These are generally held at 22c. Regular buffs are offered locally at 23c. of current quality. Bids at 23½c. are made for the grub free lots and up to 24c. demanded for them. The situation in the originating sections is firm at 22½@24c. delivered basis for all weights of seasonable hides as to varieties and sections. Movement within this range. Extremes sold at 26½c. for a thousand Ohio current receipts and Minneapolis reported business in a thousand similar quality at the same price delivered Chicago basis. Mid-western tanners are making bids at 25½c. locally for big lines of current extremes for prompt and forward shipment, but nothing is offered at under 26½c. Local sellers are well booked up on this selection. Back salting extremes are wanted at 27c. and generally held at 27½@28c. Branded cows are quiet and nominal at 22c. asked flat with last sales at 21c. Local stockers are moderate. Holders talk outside prices as they believe the situation warrants payment of advances, due to scarcity of good sale leather hides and relative strength in the big packer branded hide market. Country packer branded hides are quoted at 23@26c. nominal as to varieties. Bulls are quiet and quoted nominal at 20@21c. with the inside figure the latest realized. Country packer bulls are quoted at 21c. last paid locally and 23c. generally asked for further movement.

Later.—Countries steady, business slow. Minneapolis sold heavy cows at 22c.; three cars buffs, 22½c.; car 45 and up, 22¾c. Local dealers more willing to trade.

CALFSKINS are steady. A car of local first salted city skins sold at 40c. again after repeated bids at 38c. were made in efforts to secure reductions on account of the increased collections. Outside city calfskins were quiet with asking rates of 38@39c. around. A car of country collections sold at 37½c. Packer calfskins are slow and in ample supply, being held at 50c. Buyers recently made bids of 45c. Deacons are quiet

and nominal at \$2.40 and light calf at \$2.60. Kipskins are slow owing to meager stocks, but a good call is noted for the mas substitutes for calf and extreme weights. Country run of skins last sold at 27½@28c. locally for current stuff. Back salting quoted as high as 30c. City kipskins quoted at 32@35c. asked, and packer kipskins at 40c. last paid and bid for the remaining unsold lot with 42½@45c. asked for it as to salting.

Later.—Calf firm. Numerous inquiries. Rumored business local cities at 40c. Collectors generally asking 42½c.

HORSEHIDES were slow. Buyers made efforts to get hides at \$8.75 for country run, but nothing was offered at under \$9, and most holders were talking more money. City hides are quoted at \$9.50@10.50 nominal. Available stocks of horse hides are moderate and the quality is of the best, as is usual for this season of the year. Seconds quoted at the usual \$1 reduction; ponies and glues at \$3.50@4.50 and coltskins at \$1@2.

HOGSKINS are slow and quoted nominal at \$1.10@1.35 for the average country run of skins with rejected pigs and glues out at half price. Buyers talk inside figures and sellers outside rates. No. 1 pigskin strips quoted at 10½@11c. outside last paid; No. 2 strips quoted at 9½@10c., and No. 3's at 5@7c. as to varieties.

SHEEP PELTS.—Trading in sheepskins was meager in the period under review. Pullers could not be interested in offerings at the prices asked owing to poor pickled skin market and fact that pulled wools are not keeping pace in the upward movement with the raw materials. Packer sheep and lamb-skins of current local and river kill quoted at \$4.10@4.25 asked and last paid as to varieties. Heavy sheepskins later topped \$5.25. Shearlings quoted at \$1.90@2 for current stocks. Angora goatskins quoted unchanged at \$3.35@3.50 nominal. Common goatskins quoted at \$1.75@2 as to lots. Dry goatskins quoted at 50c.@\$1 last paid. A big line of Navajo kids sold at 22½c. each. Dry Western sheepskins quoted at 35@40c. nominal; bids at 36c. refused for best light weight Montana skins and outside is asked. Pickled sheepskins quoted up to \$18 asked with a big line of 10,000 dozen regular run, mostly lambs selling at \$14@15 per dozen. These same skins were formerly quoted \$18 bid and \$20 asked.

Later.—Packer sheepskins sold \$4.10@4.25 current local and river skins.

New York.

PACKER HIDES.—The market locally continues quiet and without any interesting features. Sales are noted in the West of 10,000 December and January branded cows at 29c., also about 3,000 October, November, December and January, kosher native steers at 30c. Prices here are nominal with native steers quoted at 30½c.; butt brands at 30½c.; Colorados at 30c.; all weight cows at 29c.; native bulls at 24c. and spready native steers at 31½@32c. The market for small packer hides is dull, but some activity is noted here from outside points. A collection of small packer December and January hides sold at 28½c. for steers and 27½c. for cows. About 1,200 January and February all weight steers sold at 27c.; 1,000 January and February bulls sold at 22c. for koshers.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market continues quiet and the same conditions are prevailing as for weeks past. Shippers are talking as confidently as ever, and are holding firm on good quality hides. Tanners still look for lower prices and persist in holding off, except where hides are offered them at a price near their ideas. Extremes are quoted from 26@27½c. as regards to quality, etc. Several offerings are noted here of good Ohio extremes at 27c. Other lots of Western sides 25 to 45 lbs. are offered at prices ranging from 26@27c. Buffs are quoted at 23@24c.

(Concluded on page 43.)

PACKING HOUSE ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS

We want to help you and will, if you will fill out this blank:

NAME, STREET,
CITY, STATE,

We are interested in (check item) Packing House,

Abattoir, Rendering Plant, Creamery,

Equipment, Alterations, Additions

C. H. A. Wannenwetsch & Company, Buffalo, N. Y.

Manufacturers of the Wannenwetsch Sanitary Combination Rendering and Drying Apparatus

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the National Live Stock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, March 21, 1917.

Choice heavy heaves are selling up to \$12.85 and top-notchers are easily eligible to 13c. or better, but finished cattle are almost a minus quantity, else they, too, would show \$1@1.50 advance since the first of the month, the same as the other grades. Most of the good steers are selling from \$11.50@12.50, fair to medium kinds \$10.50@11.50, common to medium lightweights \$9.50@10.50 with strongweight, fleshy feeders selling at beef prices, namely from \$9.25@9.75 per cwt. On account of the threatened railroad strike Chicago only received 2,596 cattle on Monday, 2,700 on Tuesday and estimated receipts of 18,000 on Wednesday, or a total of 23,296 for the first three days of the week as compared to 30,844 for the same period a week ago. Logically this week's receipts are no criterion of what can be expected, but nevertheless the light receipts of the past few weeks are indicative, we believe, of what can be expected during the spring and summer months. High-priced feed all winter resulted in a natural disposition on the part of most cattle feeders to market their cattle just as soon as they were in good marketable condition. In our opinion we are just beginning to feel the "pinch" of light receipts and still higher prices later on, although in this connection it must be remembered that we are at a time of the year when eggs are plentiful and cheap, also green-stuff is coming rather freely and as a relief from high prices many housewives will turn to eggs and the vegetables that will soon be coming in profusion. Also within the next week or ten days we can look for a comparatively liberal movement of cattle on account of the surplus that has accumulated recently, and for the time being it looks like a temporary easing off in the market.

The butcher-stuff market has advanced by "leaps and bounds," the broad and insistent demand being all the more clamorous because of the meagre receipts due to the threatened railroad strike. We are selling canner cows up to 6c.; cutters up to 7c., medium to good dressed beef cows \$7.75@8.50, good to choice kinds \$8.50@9.50; good to choice cows and heifers \$9.50@10.50; common to medium light killing heifers from \$6.50@7.25; light butcher heifers up to \$8.25; medium to good yearling heifers \$8.50@9.50; good to prime yearling heifers \$9.50@11 and good to choice yearling steers and heifers mixed from \$10.50@11.50; choice export bulls are selling from \$9@10; fair to good butcher bulls \$8.35@9; heavy bolognas \$8@8.25; medium to good bolognas \$7.65@8; fair to medium light bulls \$7@7.50 and common canning bulls \$6@6.75. Everything in the way of grown cattle is selling at the highest level known in the history of the trade, and this bears out our oft-repeated predictions made several months ago, in which we stated emphatically that we would sell cows, heifers and bulls higher during the spring of 1917 than we had ever sold them before, and in a general way this market is anywhere from \$1.50@2 per cwt. higher than it was the first of the year. Good to choice veal calves are selling all the way from \$14@15; good to choice mediumweight calves \$11@13; good to choice heavy calves from \$8@9 and common to medium heavy calves \$6@7.

On Wednesday of this week, we sold hogs higher than they ever have sold in Chicago since the Stock Yards opened; namely, \$15.25 per cwt. The trade ruled active with the bulk of the prime weighty butchers selling from \$15.10@15.20, the load at \$15.25 sold by the National being the only hogs to bring the price. Good weight mixed and choice light hogs sold largely from \$14.90@15.05; light

mixed and mixed packing grades \$14.70@14.90; good 120 to 140 lb. shipping pigs \$12.75@13.50, with light pigs selling all the way from \$11@12. It seems an excess of "bullish" enthusiasm to predict still higher prices when the market is on such an abnormally high basis, but the fact, nevertheless, remains that Europe needs all the foodstuff we can send, and the working people in the United States are so prosperous that at present they are not kicking at the price. Another point to be considered is the fact that thus far this year Chicago has received approximately 360,000 hogs less than during the same period a year ago, and 100,000 of the decrease referred to has been during the current month. Therefore, despite the prevailing abnormally high market, everything indicates that the zenith of the trade has not yet been reached, although now that the railroad strike has been declared off we probably will get increased receipts and a temporary decline in prices at all the markets.

The sheep and lamb trade was temporarily disarranged the first of the week owing to prospects of a railroad strike. Monday and Tuesday's supplies were very light and as a consequence, prices advanced 20@35c. per cwt., but up to 10 o'clock Wednesday with receipts estimated at 14,000, it appeared that salesmen would be satisfied if they were able to hold prices steady as bids were lower and nothing sold up to that time. Receipts include several cars of clipped stock daily and from now on arrivals will contain increased numbers with the wool off. We quote: Good to choice lambs, \$15@15.25; fair to medium, \$14.50@14.85; well-wooled shearing lambs, \$14.50@14.85; culls, \$11@12; clipped lambs, \$12@12.50; good to choice yearlings, \$13.50@14; medium-fleshed and heavy yearlings, \$12.75@13.25; choice aged wethers, \$12.60@12.75; clipped wethers, \$10.35@10.75; good to prime ewes, \$12@12.25; fair to medium, \$11.50@11.85; culls, \$7.50@8.50.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, March 20, 1917.

Cattle receipts continued light today, 5,000 head, but a larger supply is expected tomorrow. It was a fast market, 10@25c. higher, several droves at \$12. Hog receipts were 6,000, market 10c. higher, half a dozen loads at the top, \$15, both medium and heavy weights. Sheep and lamb receipts, 9,200, market 10@15c. higher, lambs \$14.95, 10c. above previous highest price. Three-fourths of the beef cattle supply today were sold and weighed up before ten o'clock, prices on all kinds highest on record up to this time. Several droves sold at \$12, and the right kind would reach \$12.50. Half fat steers sell at \$10@11, and plain steers with little flesh sell at \$9.25@10. Pulp steers sold at \$10.60@11.60 today, and prime finished steers in that class would bring \$12. Some common pulp fed steers with little flesh sold at \$9.35@10.40 yesterday. Heavy cows \$10, bulls \$9.50, heifers \$11, veal calves \$12.25. These are the tops, but some of the middle grades are higher costing from the killers' standpoint.

Short hog receipts brought out a keen demand, and hogs weighing 220 lbs. at \$15 were among the early sales. Nothing went above that, but half a dozen or more loads brought \$15, and bulk of sales ranged from \$14.50@15, light hogs up to \$14.80. More hogs will be here later this week, but it will take all this week to recover from the disarrangement to shipping caused by live stock embargoes put on late last week. Pig prices are making a quick recovery from their slump of last week, though packers are extremely bearish at every opportunity.

Today's lamb market was highest on record, the good lambs selling at \$14.90@14.95, including lambs weighing 81 lbs., medium lambs around \$14.50, heavy lambs \$14.35. Yearlings are worth up to \$13.75, wethers \$12.60, ewes \$12.25. Clipped lambs sold today at \$12, and feeding lambs bring \$13.50@13.75 this week. No goats have been here, but fat light weight Angoras are worth up to \$9.

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

The threatened railroad strike had the effect of very materially reducing our receipts for the week ending today. In cattle we received 11,681 head, of which 950 were on the southern side. Our hog receipts were 40,600 and our sheep receipts 6,500. The cattle market for the week is 25@40c. higher, although at this writing, Wednesday, it is perhaps slightly lower than Tuesday's high time. The top for the week and indeed the top for the season on beef steers was made Tuesday when a load of 1,280 lb. Illinois-fed steers sold at \$11.85. A number of other loads averaging from 1,000 lbs. to 1,300 in weight sold from \$11@11.50; the bulk of the best steers are selling at \$10.65@11.35, with the plainer kinds, but good killers, selling at \$9.85@10.50. There are quite a few medium and short fed cattle in the offerings, these are going from \$8.50@9.50. A notable feature in the beef trade this week was the sale of a load of Tennessee steers at \$11, which is the highest price ever paid upon this market for steers from that state. Butcher cattle are 15@25c. higher for the week. There is a good demand for yearlings and there are quite a few in the offerings. Quality in this grade seems to be improving. A sale of mixed steers and heifers at \$11.10 was the top for the week on this kind; the bulk of the best grades selling from \$10@10.75 and the plainer grades from \$8.50@9.75. Cows are participating in the advanced prices. Weighty beef cows sold up to \$9.25, but the big end of the best kinds sold from \$8@9; the plainer kinds from \$7@8; canners and cutters, \$5.75@6.75.

We are still making records in the hog house; \$15.40 was paid Tuesday for good heavy hogs and while the market is slightly lower today our top is \$15.25. The quality of the offerings is very fair. With the light run the demand is of course considerably greater than the supply and the consequence is the promptest sort of clearance. The general quotations at this writing are: Mixed and butchers, \$14.60@15.25; good, heavy, \$15.10@15.25; rough, \$14@14.25; lights, \$14.65@15.10; pigs, \$9@12.25; bulk, \$14.65@15.20.

Another record was made in the sheep house today; Colorado lambs of very good, but not strictly prime quality, brought \$15.35; this price is the highest ever paid on this, or any other central or western market. Mutton ewes are selling at \$9.50@12.25, and yearlings at \$12.75@14.75. In these grades, most of the sales are well toward the top figure and the bulk prices run very high. Our general lamb quotation, covering all grades, is \$13@15.35; but we are receiving very few lambs for killing purposes that are selling as low as 13c. Clipped lambs are bringing up to \$12.50; fat bucks, \$9.50@10.25.

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO MARCH 19, 1917.

	Beeves.	Calves.	Sheep and lambs.	Hogs.
New York	1,831	2,926	1,238	5,242
Jersey City	4,418	4,834	8,964	17,201
Central Union	2,077	1,037	8,978	...
Totals	8,326	8,797	19,200	22,443
Totals last week	7,431	6,206	18,157	21,513

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Hattiesburg, Miss.—G. M. McWilliams, C. Z. Stevens and others have incorporated the Hattiesburg Creamery & Produce Company. Capital stock, \$10,000.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—The Home Ice Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000 by T. Pope Shepherd, W. J. Cotter and E. D. Herron.

South Dayton, N. Y.—The Sweetland Dairy Company, Inc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$30,000 by S. C. Henning, East Randolph; B. G. Tiffany, Jamestown and A. G. Drummer, South Dayton, N. Y.

Albion, N. Y.—Morgan & Linson Cold Storage Company, Inc., storage, refrigeration, ice making, etc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000. The incorporators are: G. L. Merrill, 6 W. Academy street; P. T. Lamont, 36 Clinton street, and L. S. Linson, 9 West avenue, Albion, N. Y.

ICE NOTES.

Wauchula, Fla.—An ice factory will be installed by the Wauchula Light & Power Company.

Burnet, Texas.—It is reported that an ice plant will be installed by Gilbert & Albert Caldwell.

Fredericksburg, Va.—It is reported that a cold storage plant to cost \$20,000, will be built by E. E. Heffin.

Natchez, Miss.—An additional cold storage plant and creamery, to cost \$50,000, will be built by the Natchez Fish Company.

Mabscott, W. Va.—Cold storage rooms for perishable products will be equipped by the Raleigh Grocery Company, and refrigerating plant installed.

Sulphur Springs, Texas.—Plans are being prepared by the Crystal Ice Company, for the erection of a cold storage house adjoining their ice factory.

Temple, Texas.—A company has been organized by A. M. Lee of Brownwood, Texas, and others for the purpose of building a ten-ton raw water ice plant.

Murfreesboro, Tenn.—Plans for a produce handling plant, with cold storage rooms and refrigerating plant, have been prepared for W. H. Thompson & Company.

Dallas, Texas.—A two-story and basement meat storage house will be built by the George A. Hormel Company, of Austin, Minn., and equipped with refrigerating machinery.

Richmond, Va.—A one-story, 50 x 85 ft., ice plant of concrete and brick construction, will be erected by the Buchan Springs Company, at Clay and Harrison streets. Cost, \$20,000.

Port Arthur, Texas.—The Paragon Ice plant has been purchased by the Consumers' Ice & Coal Company, recently incorporated with a capital stock of \$30,000 with R. C. Miller as president; J. E. Josey, vice president; L. M. Josey, secretary, all of Beaumont, Tex. Additional equipment will be installed at once.

SAVING HOG MEAT AT ICE PLANTS.

In a form letter issued to ice manufacturers by Lawrence Foot, special agent extension division, University of Arkansas,

United States Department of Agriculture co-operating, he offers suggestions to use ice cans for preserving perishable parts of the hog carcasses which they may be curing for farmers or for their own purposes.

He roughly divides the hog carcass into "nonperishable" and "perishable" parts, the first including hams, bacon, etc., which the pickle and smoke preserve adequately. The perishable part is that which is sold in the green state, such as sausage meat, spare ribs, back bones, heads, feet, pork loins, head cheese, etc. These parts, he states, will not keep in the ordinary chill room held at 35 degs. to 40 degs. F. for over a week or ten days safely.

But, he adds, the ice plants "have now almost perfect facilities to freeze and save these perishable parts at no cost of installation or erection, and that is to use their ice cans for this purpose. Empty the can, place in the bottom of say a 300-pound can a false wooden bottom, fifteen inches high, so you can readily reach the contents by hand. Then place your perishable products therein, replace the can in the freezing tank, place cover on top and sufficient weight to sink it to its usual level."

This, of course, presupposes that the ice tank is still in operation, which is not always the case in ice plants during the fall

and winter season when the hogs are slaughtered and tendered for treatment. If the ice tank is not in operation, as in plant where a small machine is used to hold temperature in the ice storage house, a small room that can be kept at 20 degs. or 25 degs. F. by the ice storage house machine can be provided at small expense and this meat preserved until it can be utilized or marketed profitably by the owner.

Mr. Foot states that he has recently tested the ice can method of freezing the hog products and found that the goods came out sweet and in fine shape.—Ice & Refrigeration.

COLD STORAGE REGULATION.

In the flood of proposed legislation regulating cold storage which has followed the rise in food prices the following have been introduced in the New York legislature:

A bill by Assemblyman Perlman to amend the warehouse law requiring warehousemen to report stocks in storage every month instead of every three months. Referred to health committee.

A bill by Assemblyman Hamil giving health commissioners power in case of a food emergency to make such changes in storage regulations as they deem necessary. Referred to health committee.



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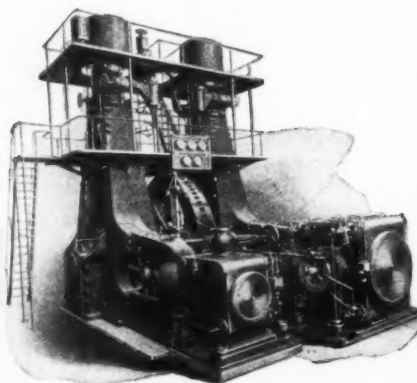
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enables the wearer to enter the fumes instantly and safely for repairing leaks or to rescue a fellow workman.

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PROVIDENCE: Rhode Island Whse. Co.; Edwin E. Knowles.
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SPOKANE: Spokane Transfer Co.
SEATTLE: York Construction & Supply Co.
TOLEDO: Moreton Truck & Storage Co.; F. W. Babcock.
WASHINGTON: Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

ELECTRICITY IN THE ICE AND REFRIGERATION INDUSTRIES.

(Harry B. Joyce, New York, in Refrigerating World.)

During recent years the number of ice making and refrigerating plants, which use electric motor drive and power from central stations, has increased considerably. Although the majority of these electrically operated plants were designed and equipped for motor drive, quite a number of them were originally steam operated. In view of the fact that there is an ever-increasing interest in this new phase of the ice and refrigerating industries, a brief exposition of its future possibilities seems opportune.

In the early stages of the manufacture of artificial ice, it was necessary to use distilled water in order to secure a marketable product. However, since the development of the raw water process, it is no longer necessary to make distilled water. In view of this, a boiler equipment which was originally essential, is now merely a part of the power plant. Where different sources of power are available, the question of drive resolves itself solely into the comparative costs and merits of power from the different sources.

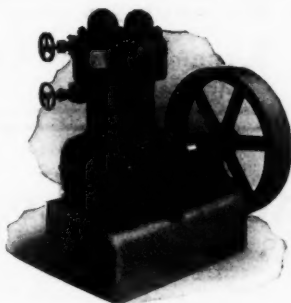
Statistics show that while the rates for central station services have been steadily decreasing, the various items which enter into the cost of the generation of power by individual plants are steadily increasing. With the rapid development of the central station industry, it has been possible to make rates for electric power, applicable to ice making and refrigerating plants. Due to this decreased cost of production, and the greater simplicity of operation, the opportunity is afforded to greatly increase the number of these electrically operated plants.

Rates for Central Power Service.

The rates for central station power for this class of service vary throughout the country. In some sections the flat rate of approximately one cent per kilowatt hour is in force, but the general tendency shows an increase in the adoption of what is known as the demand rate. Where the demand rate is used, the cost per kilowatt hour is, in reality, determined by the load factor for the period over which the maximum demand is measured.

Let us assume that the demand rate in force is \$70.00 per year for each kilowatt of maximum demand, and also that this is prorated and charged for weekly at \$1.35 (\$70.00 divided by 52) for each kilowatt of maximum

WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS



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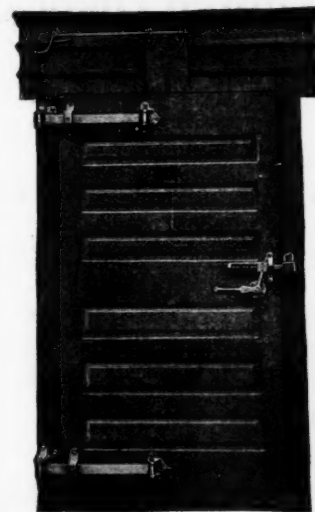
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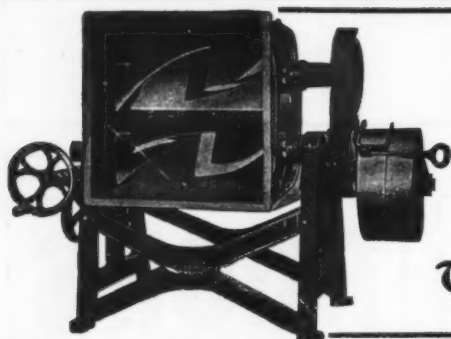
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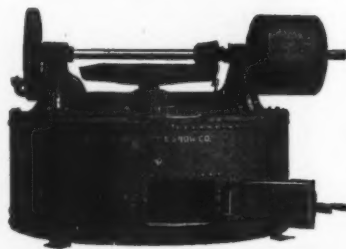
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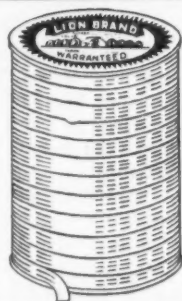


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PATERSON PARCHMENT PAPER CO.

PASSAIC, NEW JERSEY

demand occurring in any week. Since the demand is measured over the period of a week, the effect of the weekly load factor in determining the rate per kilowatt hour is concretely shown by the following example:

If during any week a customer has a demand of 500 kilowatts, his bill for that week will amount to \$675.00 (500 x \$1.35), irrespective of the number of hours during which this load is in use. If the 500 kilowatts are used during a period of 100 hours, the total consumption will be 50,000 kilowatt hours, and the average rate per kilowatt hour will be one and thirty-five one hundredths cents; whereas, if this demand were used throughout the entire 168 hours of the week the total consumption would be 84,000 kilowatt hours, and the average rate would then be only eight-tenths of a cent per kilowatt hour. From the foregoing it is obvious that the load factor for each period of time on which the billing is based should be maintained as high as possible.

Kilowatt Hour Consumption Is Vital Factor.

Today the kilowatt hour consumption per ton of ice made is the most vital factor for an electrically operated plant. This factor depends not only on the local condition, most particularly the temperature of the condensing water, but also on the design and efficiency of the ice-making machinery. The operating records of various electrically operated plants show a consumption anywhere from 40 to 60 kilowatt hours per ton. There is every reason to believe that even this lower figure can be reduced as the industry develops.

The cost of electric power per ton of ice will vary, depending upon the cost per kilowatt hour and the number of kilowatt hours necessary to freeze. The majority of electrically driven plants are now operating under rates and conditions whereby they obtain their power at from seventy-two hundredths of a cent to one and fifteen one hundredths of a cent per kilowatt hour. The cost of power per ton, therefore, varies between twenty-eight and eight-tenths of a cent and sixty-three and twenty-five one hundredths of a cent, with an average figure of about 45 cents per ton.

While it is admitted that the cost per ton of ice for fuel alone in a highly organized steam plant will perhaps be less than that shown by these figures, it must be remembered that the wages of firemen, the interest, depreciation, repair and water accounts on the boiler plant, must be added to the coal cost, to say nothing of the cost of ground and buildings for housing this boiler plant and the necessary coal storage.

Advantages of Electrically Operated Plants.

There are many features of electrically operated plants which are particularly advantageous and appeal to both the practical engineer and business man. A simple enumeration of some of the more important of these is sufficient to be convincing. In the first place, there is the low initial cost, combined with a higher space economy. In addition, extreme reliability, absence of smoke, noise, or other objectionable features, high range of flexibility of operation and the possibility of determining exactly the actual power costs from the meter readings.

When all these features are carefully considered and, in addition, the low rates at which central station service is now available, it is safe to predict that in the future all of the new ice and refrigerating plants will be operated from central station service wherever it is obtainable.

FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

"BEAUTY" MARKET EQUIPMENT.

That the high character and sterling qualities of "Beauty" refrigerators and fixtures, manufactured by The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio, such as they installed in the Broadway Market, Detroit, Mich., five years ago, are also recognized and appreciated locally, is manifested by the fact that this enterprising and leading firm has been awarded the contract for the equipment of the new Hill Top Market House now in course of construction in Cincinnati.

The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co. has a long-established reputation for producing first-class refrigerators and fixtures for all purposes. Aiming to always please the trade in every respect, this firm enjoys the confidence of thousands of satisfied customers, and this it declares is the secret of its success. Readers desiring information or advice concerning new equipment can obtain it by writing to The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.

FRICK SALES IN THE WEST.

The Frick Company, of Waynesboro, Pa., manufacturers of Frick machinery, have placed Charles M. Gilbert in charge of their Chicago sales district. Mr. Gilbert has up to this time been working in the Chicago district with headquarters in St. Louis, but his headquarters in the future will be in the Monadnock Block, No. 53 West Jackson boulevard, Chicago, and he will handle all ice-making and refrigerating machinery business throughout the Chicago district from that office.

The Frick Company has established L. N. Udell in charge of the Kansas City, Mo., district, with headquarters at Nineteenth and Campbell streets, Kansas City, Mo. Mr. Udell was formerly working out of the St. Louis office throughout the northern section of that territory, but during the last year was with the Continental Machine & Foundry Company of Chicago. He has resigned his position with them and has taken charge of the Frick Company's Kansas City, Mo., sales district. He will handle all their ice-making and refrigerating machinery business in the Kansas City district.

A LIVELY PROVISION BROKER.

In the brokerage business handling provisions and by-products for over 23 years and doing business with many of the same customers during that time, is the record that W. T. Riley, of Philadelphia, has established, and he is justly proud of it. He started in the business with Armour & Company at the Baltimore branch 24 years ago, and his years of experience have proved a valuable asset. His offices on the main floor of The Bourse building are being enlarged, owing to the rapid growth of his business, and where almost daily can be seen many representatives and heads of the different big packers and slaughterers from all over the country. They make the W. T. Riley offices their headquarters while in Philadelphia because of their convenience to the floor of the Bourse.

Riley's customers are also his personal friends. Among them is one man well known in the trade, who 20 years ago could only

afford to buy 10 tierces of picnics at a time. Today that same man could buy 50 carloads of goods with one word, and think it a very ordinary transaction indeed. Riley is a firm believer in being on the job every business day, all day long, and giving his customers his personal attention. He says there are 67 reasons for his successful business career. This is one of them; the other 66 don't matter!

MOTORIZING THE WORLD'S HAULAGE.

"As there are still something like twenty-five million horses living in and on the United States, there is yet some distance to go before the world's haulage becomes completely motorized," says I. L. Kohn, of the Crown Motors Corporation, Metropolitan distributors of Kissel-Kar trucks.

"Against these millions we now have but a hundred and fifty thousand motor trucks, although the truck percentage gain of each year is so great that the future of this branch of automobile manufacture is one of the rosier sureties among American industries.

"Consider for a moment just the cost of feeding twenty-five million horses—at least a dollar a day per Dobbin. Twenty-five million dollars sounds like European war figures, doesn't it?

"If these horses all worked steadily, which of course they do not, each might haul a half ton ten miles a day, or in the aggregate twelve million, two hundred and fifty thousand tons over two billion five hundred million miles.

"It is estimated that eight million, three hundred thousand trucks could cover the same distance and haul the same tonnage as the twenty-five million horses. Therefore if each two horses were replaced by a one-ton motor truck, it would mean twelve million, five hundred thousand trucks reeling off about three hundred and seventy-five million miles each day. Whereas the horses require twenty-five million dollars a day to feed, their haulage equivalent in trucks, liberally estimated, would consume much less in oil, gas, repairs and depreciation, while covering a hundred and twenty-five million more miles."

CAUSES OF HOG TUBERCULOSIS.

(Concluded from page 16.)

It therefore behooves veterinarians to educate their clients as to the proper method of preventing this disease, as they would recommend a proper feeding ration or proper construction of a stable. Hog raisers should

(1) Scald all raw products returned from the creamery;

(2) Have their cattle tested with tuberculin if a hand separator is used on the farm, or, in the absence of such a test, to scald the skimmed milk;

(3) Let the hogs feed behind healthy cattle only, or those which have passed the tuberculin test;

(4) Feed carcasses of animals that have died from any cause, or offal from the slaughterhouse, or garbage of any character, only after the meat, offal, or garbage has been thoroughly cooked.

Packers Will Soon Buy Hogs "Subject."

Sooner or later the packer and slaughterer are going to buy hogs subject to the post-

mortem inspection, as they are at present doing in some of the large packing centers with certain classes of female cattle; and the hog raiser who continues to fatten his hogs with tuberculous material should be made to sustain the losses arising from his lack of knowledge, skepticism, or indifference. The innocent purchaser, who cannot be familiar with the methods of feeding on the farms of the different breeders, should not be expected to bear such losses, nor should the intelligent hog raiser who produces healthy hogs by carrying out minutely the known and proved methods of prevention be obliged to bear a portion of the burden caused by the careless hog raiser, as is the case at present.

Today the hog buyer must make his purchases with the absolute knowledge that a certain proportion of his purchase will be condemned for tuberculosis, and as the post-mortem examination is the only key to the extent of the disease, the careful breeder must suffer equally with the careless one.

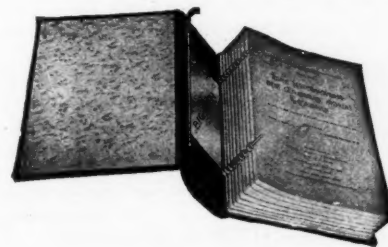
This is not equitable. When the packer buys subject to the post-mortem results the intelligent hog raiser will get more for his healthy hogs than he does now, and the careless breeder will get less for his tuberculous hogs, which is as it should be.

Extermination of hog tuberculosis is practicable, relatively easy, and should be attained without delay before the disease has gained too much headway.

SAVE YOUR NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

How often have you wished to refer to an article or an item of trade information or some valuable trade statistics in some back copy of The National Provisioner, only to find that copy lost or mutilated? You will be glad to know that we have succeeded at last in securing a really practical binder. You can now have your Provisioner in the form of a handsomely bound book ready to refer to at any time.

The new binder is the simplest made. The binding is as simple as sticking papers on an



ordinary file. Each binder holds 26 copies of The National Provisioner, or an entire volume. The binder has the appearance of a regular bound book. The cover is of cloth board and the name is stamped in gold. The binder makes a substantially-bound volume that will be a valuable part of your office equipment or a handy addition to your library.

By special arrangement with the manufacturers we can furnish you with this binder for only one dollar. Merely send us your name and address. Simply say: "Send me your binder. I enclose \$1." The binder will be sent promptly, all charges prepaid.

Chicago Section

Board of Trade memberships are selling at \$7,000 net to the buyer.

It is reported that a new packing house will be built at Cudahy, Wis.

Joliet penitentiary, it is said, has within its walls a full staff for any bank of any size.

You may term it abdication if you please, but it looks like a real case of being trun out A. O. H.

Only 7,000 hogs received Monday, consequently no apparent lowering of Lake Michigan's high water mark.

Hogs "bobbin' around" fifteen cents. What do we care? Father's rich and mother don't give a whoop. Let's foxtrot!

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, March 17, 1917, averaged for domestic beef 12.83 cents per pound.

The Illinois Smoked Meat Company will build a new house, comprising curing, cold storage and freezing rooms, smokehouses and sausage factory.

History repeats itself. Many years ago One said to Nick: "Get thee hence," etc. A few days ago the Russian people said to Nick: "Get thee hence!" And he getted!

Well! We got the kick in the slats, O. K. Maybe we need a punch on the snout; then we should turn around and say to him, real peevish: "And for that you get no coffee!"

For the information of those who cannot read, the Chicago office of The National Provisioner is 533 Postal Telegraph building; telephone, Harrison 476. Thos. Dunderdale is the resident representative.

The membership of the Chicago Board of Trade Mutual Benefit Association is now close to one thousand. The executive committee expects to pass that number shortly.

H. P. Henschien R. J. McLaren
HENSCHIE & McLAREN
Architects
Old Colony Bldg. Chicago, Ill.
PACKING PLANTS AND COLD STORAGE CONSTRUCTION.

J. B. ZIEGLER & CO.
Greases, Tallows, Oils
Stearines
Tankage, Bones, Hoghair
Consignments Solicited
WEBSTER BLDG., CHICAGO

All are young men; aggressive and progressive.

The guy with the itch, a sufferin'et wife and a Waterbury watch has nothing on your Uncle Samuel. He has the Monroe Doctrine, the Adamson Law, the Yellow Peril, the H. C. L., the German Menace, Bryan and Cap Streeter on his hands—and then some!

The Edward S. Vail Butterine Company has purchased the Great Western Serum Company's plant at Forty-fifth and Gross avenue for approximately \$100,000, and will spend about \$50,000 turning it into a butterine factory. Butterine is coming at a gallop.

Cross, Roy & Saunders have completed their seven-story \$300,000 warehouse in "The Yards," which is divided into curing rooms, cold storage, freezers, smokehouses, packing and shipping rooms. It has modern equipment, a fireproof building, government inspection and Board of Trade approval. Some plant!

Seems like the whole world is in one big muss, something like the souse into whose moustache, while he was asleep, some "whisky pickle" had rubbed a little limburger. When the souse woke up and went into the outer world, every place he went smelled the same, until finally he woefully confided to a barkeep friend: "The whole world stinks!"

It's nothing today if not "astounding," hence is appended a list of astounding St. Patrick's Day innovations: Lady wearing red suit and hat, tagging pedestrians in La Salle street with green and orange colored tags for Irish charities; Chinamen singing "The Wearin' o' the Green"; Germans "lit up" with vivid green neckties and ribbons; shamrocks and green roses. Ho Lee Moses!

A report from Fort Wayne, Ind., March 19, said: "County Commissioner Schweir today ordered the American flag removed from

the window of the Allen county courthouse for fear its presence there would offend somebody. Recorder Bookwalter, in whose office it was displayed, protested, but two janitors under Schweir's direction tore the flag down. This county has a very large German-American vote." Comment unnecessary!

"Con" Yeager wants you to send him answers to the following problems: First, A man died in Allegheny and left 17 cows to be divided among his three sons. Eldest to get one-half, next one-third, next one-ninth. Said cows to be delivered alive and kicking. Second, A guy had an eight-gallon jug full of cider, an empty five-gallon jug and a three-gallon jug. He wanted to give "Con" four gallons, no more, no less, and he had to measure the amount with the three afore-said jugs. How did he do it?

W. G. Press & Co. say of the provision market: "We consider the buying side of provisions the right thing with present conditions of hogs holding their high level and product showing a loss to the manufacturer. There seems to be trade enough to absorb the offerings, which is proven by the decrease in the surpluses of lard in the last report of stocks on hand. Industrial conditions could not be better. It is reported that a tremendous amount of the present stocks will be absorbed as soon as shipping facilities are available. All these things encourage us in our bullish views on provisions. Of course, we do not overlook the fact that the warm spring days will create dullness in all kinds of meats and the provision market at the present high level could have a good setback. But the fundamental conditions of supply and demand must apply to hog products even at the present high levels, and these forecast a strong ultimate situation for the future provision market. We think provisions a purchase on all good setbacks."

Established 1877
W. G. PRESS & CO.
175 W. Jackson Bldg., Chicago
PORK LARD SHORTRIBS
For Future Delivery
GRAIN Correspondence Solicited STOCKS

John Agar Co.
Union Stock Yards CHICAGO, ILL.
Packers and Commission Slaughterers
Beef, Pork and Mutton
Members of the American Meat Packers' Association.

H. C. GARDNER F. A. LINDBERG
GARDNER & LINDBERG
ENGINEERS
Mechanical, Electrical, Architectural
Specialties: Packing Plants, Cold Storage, Manufacturing Plants, Power Installations, Investigations.
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CHEMICAL & ENGINEERING CO.
Expert Assistance
CHEMISTS BACTERIOLOGISTS
Chemical control of Packing Plants. Yearly contracts solicited.
608 SO. DEARBORN ST. CHICAGO, ILL.

D. E. Washington, Mgr. & Chief Engr. Wm. H. Kuehans, Associate Engr.
PACKERS ARCHITECTURAL & ENGINEERING CO.
—ENGINEERS—
PACKING HOUSES, ABATTOIRS, COLD STORAGEES
Manhattan Bldg., CHICAGO, ILL. Cable Address Pecarco

DOES your engineer run YOUR refrigerating plant to produce best results using an anhydrous ammonia he knows is best for YOUR interest, or

Must he produce the best results he can with an anhydrous ammonia which is purchased upon a basis OTHER than that of quality?

Your engineer knows that a guaranteed pure and dry anhydrous ammonia made from a strictly mineral base does produce best results.

Only by using such an ammonia can you reduce operating expenses.

Anhydrous **SUPREME** Ammonia

"EVERY OUNCE ENERGIZES"

Fill your requirements.

Used by most of the leading packers throughout the United States.

SUPREME means pure, dry, highest quality anhydrous ammonia.

Less power and less coal = less expense.

Better refrigeration and more satisfaction = greater efficiency.

MORRIS & COMPANY

Chicago, U. S. Yards

CHICAGO PACKING COMPANY

Beef and Pork Packers

Boneless Beef Cuts.

Sausage Materials.

Commission Slaughterers.

U. S. GOVERNMENT INSPECTION

Correspondence Solicited

UNION STOCK YARDS
CHICAGO

Double Refined NITRATE OF SODA

Guaranteed to pass B. A. I.
Requirements

San Francisco Salt Refinery
San Francisco, Cal.

and

Stauffer Chemical Co.
Chauncey, New York
Members of American Meat Packers Assn.

The National Supply & Equipment Co.
Peoples Gas Bldg. Chicago, Ill.
Agents

BONE CRUSHERS



WILLIAMS

Williams Bone Crushers and Grinders are not alone suitable for grinding bone for fertilizer purposes, they are also suitable for crushing bone for glue and case hardening purposes. Every packer having to dispose of his bone whether Green, Raw, or Junk and Steamed bone, will do well to get in touch with Williams.

Williams machines are also suitable for Tankage, Cracklings, Beef Scrap, Oyster and Clam Shells, and any other material found around the packing plant requiring crushing or grinding.

Send for catalog No. 9.

THE WILLIAMS PAT. CRUSHER & PULVERIZER CO.

Works:
ST. LOUIS

General Sales Dept., Old Colony Bldg.
CHICAGO

263 Market St.
SAN FRANCISCO

R. W. BARNES

Broker in

PROVISIONS AND LARD

49 Board of Trade, Chicago

W. G. AGAR & CO. BROKERS

Packing House Products and By-Products

Dressed Beef, Fresh Pork, Dressed Pigs, Provisions, Lard, Tallow, Grease, Oils,
Fertilizer, Hides, Bones.

25 BEAVER STREET,

NEW YORK CITY

Watch Page 48 for Business Chances

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, March 12.....	13,213	1,208	53,602	24,038
Tuesday, March 13.....	4,729	5,129	23,734	21,151
Wednesday, March 14.....	12,902	2,305	33,263	11,211
Thursday, March 15.....	5,190	2,390	21,921	13,598
Friday, March 16.....	3,058	975	22,303	9,544
Saturday, March 17.....	928	89	18,172	1,111

Total last week.....	40,020	12,162	172,995	80,653
Previous week.....	38,605	10,058	146,406	64,108
Cor. week, 1916.....	41,731	12,652	176,528	82,182
Cor. week, 1915.....	32,227	9,319	142,794	57,462

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, March 12.....	3,377	5	8,388	4,409
Tuesday, March 13.....	1,285	1	2,947	3,726
Wednesday, March 14.....	4,389	58	7,878	1,372
Thursday, March 15.....	2,642	75	6,476	5,770
Friday, March 16.....	466	*	*	*
Saturday, March 17.....	*	*	*	*

Total last week.....	12,160	169	27,169	15,277
Previous week.....	12,276	236	34,439	7,534
Cor. week, 1916.....	9,545	518	32,745	14,708
Cor. week, 1915.....	3,558	*	4,364	4,908

*No shipments, due to railroad embargoes.

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to March 17, 1917.....	603,158	2,297,191	757,938
Same period, 1916.....	325,448	2,611,244	805,391

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:

Week ending March 17, 1917.....	543,000
Previous week.....	469,000
Cor. week, 1916.....	385,000
Cor. week, 1915.....	549,000
Total year to date.....	7,390,000
Same period, 1916.....	8,379,000
Same period, 1915.....	7,205,000

Receipts at seven points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City, St. Paul) as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week to March 17, 1917.....	143,900	490,800	179,600
Previous week.....	130,700	404,000	160,100
Same period, 1916.....	151,200	496,000	159,100
Same period, 1915.....	128,900	496,200	201,100

Combined receipts at seven markets for 1917 to March 17, 1917, and the same period a year ago:

	1917.	1916.
Cattle.....	1,419,000	1,629,000
Hogs.....	6,389,000	7,079,000
Sheep.....	2,179,000	2,222,000

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Week ending March 17, 1917:	
Armour & Co.....	31,300
Swift & Co.....	21,000
Wilson & Co.....	10,500
Morris & Co.....	11,200
Hammond & Co.....	9,400
Western P. Co.....	8,300
Anglo-American.....	4,300
Independent Packing Co.....	4,200
Boyd-Lunham.....	5,300
Roberts & Oake.....	3,900
Brennan Packing Co.....	6,200
Miller & Hart.....	3,900
Others.....	15,700

Totals.....	135,200
Total last week.....	106,000
Total corresponding week, 1916.....	145,000
Total corresponding week, 1915.....	151,700

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week.....	\$11.30	\$14.75	\$11.45	\$14.55
Previous week.....	10.90	14.65	11.40	14.50
Cor. week, 1916.....	8.75	9.75	8.40	11.20
Cor. week, 1915.....	7.50	8.85	7.45	9.60
Cor. week, 1914.....	8.40	8.75	5.85	7.50
Cor. week, 1913.....	8.20	9.00	6.50	8.60
Cor. week, 1912.....	7.20	7.32	5.45	7.55

*Record.

CATTLE.

Good to choice steers.....	\$11.00@12.65
Yearlings, good to choice.....	10.50@11.50
Fair to good steers.....	9.00@10.00
Stockers and feeders.....	7.50@ 9.00
Fair to good cows.....	6.00@ 8.25
Good to choice heifers.....	7.00@ 9.00
Canners.....	4.50@ 5.25
Cutters.....	5.00@ 6.00

Bologna hogs.....	7.00@ 8.00
Butcher hogs.....	8.00@10.00
Good to prime calves.....	12.50@14.00

HOGS.

Prime light butchers.....	\$14.75@15.10
Fair to fancy light.....	14.65@15.00
Medium weight butchers, 200-250 lbs.....	14.90@15.20
Prime heavy wt. butchers, 250-400 lbs.....	15.00@15.20
Choice heavy packing.....	14.75@15.00
Rough heavy packing.....	14.55@14.90
Pigs, fair to good.....	11.00@12.50
Stags (subject to 80 lbs. dockage).....	14.50@15.10

SHEEP.

Yearlings.....	\$12.00@14.00
Fair to choice ewes.....	9.00@12.00
Wethers, fair to choice.....	11.00@12.50
Western lambs.....	13.75@15.00
Feeding lambs.....	13.50@14.40
Native lambs.....	13.00@14.75

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1917.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	\$33.00	\$33.25	\$33.00	\$33.25
July.....	32.55	32.55	32.55	32.55
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	19.10	19.22	19.10	19.20
July.....	19.07	19.20	19.07	19.20
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	17.57	17.70	17.55	17.67
July.....	17.65	17.75	17.65	17.75

MONDAY, MARCH 19, 1917.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	33.50	34.40	33.40	34.40
July.....	32.80	33.60	32.60	33.50
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	19.30	19.55	19.25	19.55
July.....	19.40	19.55	19.25	19.55
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	17.75	17.97	17.65	17.97
July.....	17.50	18.02	17.72	18.02

TUESDAY, MARCH 20, 1917.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	34.55	34.65	34.00	34.27
July.....	33.90	33.90	33.35	33.40
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	19.70	19.85	19.65	19.70
July.....	19.70	19.82	19.82	19.87
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	18.10	18.20	17.92	18.02
July.....	18.25	18.25	18.07	18.12

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1917.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	34.05	34.25	33.50	34.10
July.....	33.20	33.30	33.15	33.30
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	19.75	19.75	19.52	19.57
July.....	19.70	19.70	19.52	19.57
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	18.00	18.00	17.87	17.87
July.....	18.15	18.15	17.97	17.97

THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1917.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	34.00	34.30	33.65	34.30
July.....	33.00	33.45	32.95	33.45
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	19.50	19.75	19.42	19.70
July.....	19.47	19.75	19.40	19.75
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	17.82	18.02	17.72	18.02
July.....	17.87	18.12	17.82	18.12

FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1917.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	34.37	34.52	34.37	34.35
July.....	33.60	33.75	33.60	33.60
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	19.82	19.82	19.72	19.75
July.....	19.77	19.82	19.75	19.75
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	17.97	18.10	17.97	18.05
July.....	18.12	18.22	18.12	18.17

†Bid. ‡Asked.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Pollack Bros., 41st and Halsted Streets.)

Beef.

Native Rib Roast.....	20	@25
Native Sirloln Steaks.....	25	@28
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	30	@35
Native Pot Roasts.....	16	@18
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	14	@18
Beef Stew.....	12	@14
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	18	@20
Corned Rumps, Native.....	18	@20
Corned Flanks.....	18	@14
Round Steaks.....	18	@25
Round Roasts.....	16	@18
Shoulder Steaks.....	18	@20
Shoulder Roasts.....	16	@18
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	14	@14
Rollad Roast.....	16	@18

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy.....	28	@30
Fore Quarters, fancy.....	22	@26
Legs, fancy.....	28	@30
Stew.....	16	@18
Chops, shoulder, per lb.....	22	@24
Chops, rib and loin, per lb.....	25	@28
Chops, French, each.....	15	@15

Mutton.

Legs.....	18	@22
Stew.....	14	@16
Shoulders.....	16	@18
Hind Quarters.....	18	@22
Fore Quarters.....	14	@16
Rib and Loin Chops.....	28	@30
Shoulder Chops.....	18	@20

Pork.

Pork Loin.....	22	@25
Pork Chops.....	25	@27
Pork Shoulders.....	20	@25
Pork Tenderloins.....	21	@25
Pork Butts.....	21	@25
Spare Ribs.....	18	@18
Hocks.....	14	@14
Pigs' Heads.....	10	@10
Leaf Lard.....	22	@22

Veal.

Hind Quarters.....	22	@25
Fore Quarters.....	14	@18
Legs.....	22	@25
Breasts.....	16	@18
Shoulders.....	18	@20
Cutlets.....	35	@35
Rib and Loin Chops.....	23	@30

Butchers' Offal.

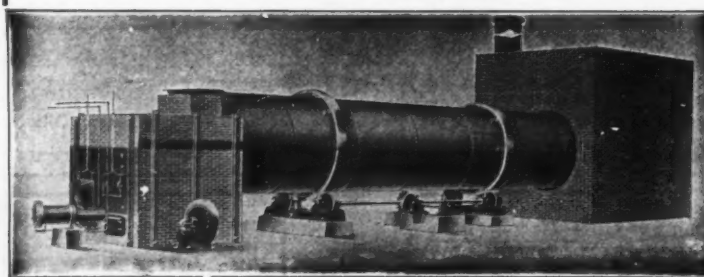
Suet.....	12	@12
Tallow.....	5	@ 5
Bones, per cwt.....	35	@35
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	35	@35
Calfskins, under 18 lbs. (duncons).....	35	@35
Klips.....	25	@25

STERNE & SON CO.

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Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils
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Business Chances

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Great CapacitySAVING IN LABOR ALONE IN ONE YEAR WILL
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68 William St., - - New York

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.
Carcass Beef.

Prime native steers	16	@17
Good native steers	15	@16
Native steers, medium	14	@15
Heifers, good	14	@15
Cows	12	@13
Hind Quarters, choice	18	@19
Fore Quarters, choice	14 1/2	@15 1/2

Beef Cuts.

Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	35	@36
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	32	@33
Steer Loins, No. 1	27	@28
Steer Loins, No. 2	21	@22
Steer Short Loins, No. 1	35	@36
Steer Short Loins, No. 2	20 1/2	@21 1/2
Cow Loins	13 1/2	@14 1/2
Steer Loin Ends (hops)	20	@21
Cow Short Loins	15	@16
Cow Loin Ends (hops)	15	@16
Sirloin Butts, No. 3	16	@17
Strip Loins, No. 1	12 1/2	@13 1/2
Steer Ribs, No. 1	18	@19
Steer Ribs, No. 2	17	@18
Cow Ribs, No. 1	14 1/2	@15 1/2
Cow Ribs, No. 2	12 1/2	@13 1/2
Cow Ribs, No. 3	11 1/2	@12 1/2
Rolls	13	@14
Steer Round, No. 1	15	@16
Steer Round, No. 2	14	@15
Cow Round	11 1/2	@12 1/2
Flank Steak	16	@17
Rump Butts	16	@17
Steer Chucks, No. 1	14 1/2	@15 1/2
Steer Chucks, No. 2	14	@15
Cow Chucks	12	@13
Boneless Chucks	14 1/2	@15 1/2
Steer Plates	12	@13
Medium Plates	11 1/2	@12 1/2
Briskets, No. 1	18 1/2	@19 1/2
Briskets, No. 2	13	@14
Shoulder Clods	13 1/2	@14 1/2
Steer Navel Ends	11 1/2	@12 1/2
Cow Navel Ends	10 1/2	@11 1/2
Fore Shanks	8	@9
Hind Shanks	8	@9
Hanging Tenderloins	12	@13
Trimminings	12 1/2	@13 1/2

Beef Offal.

Brains, per lb.	8	@10
Hearts	9 1/2	@10 1/2
Tongues	9 1/2	@10 1/2
Sweetbreads	25	@30
Ox Tail, per lb.	10	@12
Fresh Tripe, plain	7 1/2	@8
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	8	@9
Livers	8 1/2	@11
Kidneys, per lb.	8 1/2	@11

Veal.

Heavy Carcass, Veal	13	@15
Light Carcass	20	@21
Good Carcass	19	@20 1/2
Good Saddle	17 1/2	@19
Medium Rack	16 1/2	@18
Good Rack	16 1/2	@18 1/2

Veal Offal.

Brains, each	8	@10
Sweetbreads	45	@60
Calf Livers	24	@27
Heads, each	20	@23

Lambs.

Good Caul Lambs	19	@20
Round Dressed Lambs	21	@22
Saddles, Caul	21	@22
R. D. Lamb Fores	18	@19
Caul Lamb Fores	17	@18
R. D. Lamb Saddle	19	@20
Lamb Fries, per lb.	20	@21
Lamb Tongues, each	4	@5
Lamb Kidneys, per lb.	20	@21

Mutton.

Medium Sheep	18	@19
Good Sheep	19	@20
Medium Saddle	19	@20
Good Saddle	21	@22
Good Fores	17	@18
Medium Racks	16	@17
Mutton Legs	20	@21
Mutton Loins	15	@16
Mutton Stew	13 1/2	@14 1/2
Sheep Tongues, each	4	@5
Sheep Heads, each	7	@9

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	21 1/2	@22 1/2
Pork Loins	21 1/2	@22 1/2
Leaf Lard	21	@22
Tenderloins	21	@22
Spare Ribs	17	@18
Butts	21	@22
Hocks	21	@22
Trimminings	17	@18
Extra Lean Trimminings	21	@22
Tails	12	@13
Snouts	11	@12
Pigs' Feet	7 1/2	@8 1/2
Pigs' Heads	11	@12
Blade Bones	9	@10
Blade Meat	9 1/2	@10 1/2
Cheek Meat	13 1/2	@14 1/2
Hog Livers, per lb.	6 1/2	@8
Neck Bones	7	@8
Skinned Shoulders	18 1/2	@19 1/2
Pork Hearts	11	@12
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	11	@12
Pork Tongues	10	@11
Slop Bones	9	@10
Tail Bones	8	@9
Brains	7 1/2	@8 1/2
Backfat	20	@21
Hams	22	@23
Calas	17 1/2	@18 1/2

Bellies
Shoulders

23
19

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	13 1/2	@14 1/2
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings	13 1/2	@14 1/2
Choice Bologna	15	@16
Frankfurters	15	@16
Liver, with beef and pork	13 1/2	@14 1/2
Tongue and blood	17 1/2	@18 1/2
Minced Sausage	17 1/2	@18 1/2
New England Sausage	23 1/2	@24 1/2
Prepared Luncheon Sausage	23 1/2	@24 1/2
Special Compressed Sausage	19	@20
Berliner Sausage	19	@20
Oxford Lean Butts	27 1/2	@28 1/2
Polish Sausage	15 1/2	@16 1/2
Garlic Sausage	17 1/2	@18 1/2
Country Smoked Sausage	17 1/2	@18 1/2
Country Sausage, fresh	20 1/2	@21 1/2
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	20	@21
Pork Sausage, short link	18	@19
Boneless lean butts in casings	33 1/2	@34 1/2
Luncheon Roll	23 1/2	@24 1/2
Delicatessen Loaf	18	@19
Jeilied Roll	19	@20

Summer Sausage.

Best Summer H. C. (new)	29 1/2	@30 1/2
German Salami	29 1/2	@30 1/2
Italian Salami (new goods)	24 1/2	@25 1/2
Holsteiner	24 1/2	@25 1/2
Mettwurst	26	@27
Farmer	32 1/2	@33 1/2
Cervelat, new	32 1/2	@33 1/2

Sausage in Brine.

Bologna, kits	1.95	@2.00
Bologna, 1/2s @ 1/2s	2.35	@2.40
Pork, link, kits	2.40	@2.45
Pork, links, 1/2s @ 1/2s	3.05	@3.10
Polish sausage, kits	2.40	@2.45
Polish sausage, 1/2s @ 1/2s	3.05	@3.10
Frankfurts, kits	2.30	@2.35
Frankfurts, 1/2s @ 1/2s	3.10	@3.15
Blood sausage, kits	1.95	@2.00
Blood sausage, 1/2s @ 1/2s	2.55	@2.60
Liver sausage, kits	1.95	@2.00
Liver sausage, 1/2s @ 1/2s	2.55	@2.60
Head cheese, kits	1.95	@2.00
Head cheese, 1/2s @ 1/2s	2.55	@2.60

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	14.00	@14.50
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	16.00	@16.50
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	18.55	@19.05
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	22.00	@22.50
Pickled Pork Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	22.00	@22.50
Sheep Tongues, Short Cut, barrels	—	@—

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

No. 1, 2 doz. to case	Per doz.	\$2.15
No. 2, 1 or 2 doz. to case	Per doz.	4.15
No. 6, 1 doz. to case	Per doz.	14.50
No. 14, 1/2 doz. to case	Per doz.	41.50

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	Per doz.	\$2.85
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	Per doz.	5.70
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	Per doz.	10.75
10-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	Per doz.	20.00

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels	29.00	@30.00
Plate Beef	28.00	@29.00
Prime Mess Beef	—	@—
Mess Beef	—	@—
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.)	—	@—
Rump Butts	25.50	@26.50
Mess Pork	37.00	@38.00
Clear Fat Backs	39.50	@40.50
Family Back Pork	39.50	@40.50
Bean Pork	33.50	@34.50

LARD.

Pure lard, kettle rendered, per lb., tes.	22	@23
Pure lard	21 1/2	@22 1/2
Lard, substitute, tes.	15 1/2	@16 1/2
Lard compounds	15 1/2	@16 1/2
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	1.00	@1.05
Cooks' and bakers' shortening tubs	21 1/2	@22 1/2
Barrels, 1/2c. over tierces, half barrels, 1/4c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/4c. to 1c. over tierces.	—	@—

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chicago	16	@24
Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb.	17	@25
Cartons, rolls or prints, 2 1/2 lbs.	16 1/2	@24 1/2
Shortenings, 30 @ 60 lb. tubs	13	@16

DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are 1/4c. less.)	—	@—
Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.	20 1/2	@21 1/2
Clear Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	20 1/2	@21 1/2
Rib Bellies, 20 @ 25 avg.	20 1/2	@21 1/2
Fat Backs, 10 @ 12 avg.	19 1/2	@20 1/2
Fat Backs, 12 @ 14 avg.	19 1/2	@20 1/2
Fat Backs, 14 @ 16 avg.	19 1/2	@20 1/2
Extra Short Clears	19	@20
Extra Short Ribs	19	@20
D. S. Short Clears, 20 @ 25 avg.	20 1/2	@21 1/2
Butts	18 1/2	@19 1/2
Bacon meats, 1 1/2c. more.	—	@—

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.	23 1/2	@24 1/2
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.	24	@25 1/2
Skinned Hams	25 1/2	@26 1/2
Calas, 4 @ 6 lbs., avg.	11	@12
Calas, 6 @ 12 lbs., avg.	11	@12
New York Shoulders, 8 @ 12 lbs., avg.	21	@22 1/2
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	32 1/2	@33 1/2
Wide, 10 @ 12 avg., and strip, 5 @ 8 avg.	23 1/2	@24 1/2
Wide, 6 @ 8 avg., and strip, 3 @ 4	23 1/2	@24 1/2
Rib Bacon, wide, 5 @ 12 avg., and strip, 4 @ 6 avg.	22	@23
Dried Beef Sets	32	@33

Dried Beef Insides	34	@35
Dried Beef Knuckles	31	@32
Dried Beef Outsides	30 1/2	@31 1/2
Regular Balled Hams	34 1/2	@35 1/2
Skinned Balled Hams	35 1/2	@36 1/2
Balled Calas	24	@25
Cooked Loin Rolls	35	@36
Cooked Rolled Shoulder	24	@25

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Beef rounds, per set	14	@15
Beef exports, rounds	20	@21
Beef middles, per set	40	@41
Beef bungs, per piece	15	@16
Beef weasands	8 1/2	@9 1/2
Beef bladders, medium	60	@61
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	80	@81
Hog casings, free of salt	70	@71
Hog middles, per set	18	@19
Hog bungs, export	16	@17
Hog bungs, large	7 1/2	@8 1/2
Hog bungs, prime	3	@4
Hog bungs, narrow	3	@4
Hog stomachs, per piece	6	@7
Imported wide sheep casings	—	@—
Imported medium wide sheep casings	—	@—
Imported medium sheep casings	—	@—

*Owing to unsettled war conditions reliable sheep casing quotations cannot be given.

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	4.30	@4.35
Hoof meal, per unit	4.00	@4.10
Concentrated, tankage, ground	3.85	@3.95
Ground tankage, 15%	4.20	@4.25
Ground tankage, 9 and 20%	4.10	@4.15
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20%	3.90	@4.00
Ground tankage, 6 1/2 and 30%	29.00	@30.00
Ground raw bone, per ton	28.00	@29.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	23.50	@24.50

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, per ton	100.00	@175.00
HooFs, black, per ton	40.00	@45.00
HooFs, striped, per ton	40.00	@45.00
HooFs, white, per ton	45.00	@50.00
Flat shin bones, 40 lbs. ave., per ton	65.00	@70.00
Round shin bones, 38-40 lbs., av. per ton	60.00	@65.00
Round shin bones, 30-32 lbs., av. per ton	75.00	@80.00
Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs., av. per ton	110.00	@120.00
Skulls, jaws and knuckles, per ton	35.00	@40.00

LARD.

Prime steam, cash	19.57 1/2	@19.57 1/2
Prime steam, loose	19.20	@19.20
Leaf	19.00	@19.00
Compound	13 1/2	@13 1/2
Neutral lard	21 1/2	@22

STEARINES.

Prime oleo	14 1/2	@14 1/2
Tallow	13 1/2	@13 1/2
Grease, yellow	11 1/2	@12
Grease, A white	12 1/2	@13

OILS.

Oleo oil, extra	20	@20 1/2
Oleo oil, No. 2	19	@20
Oleo stock	17	@18
Linseed, bbls.	—	@—
Corn oil, loose	11 1/2	@12
Soya bean oil, sellers tank, f. o. b. coast.	9 1/2	@10

TALLOW.

Edible	13 1/2	@13 1/2
Prime Country	12 1/2	@12 1/2
Packers' Prime	12 1/2	@13
Packers' No. 1	12 1/2	@12 1/2
Packers' No. 2	11 1/2	@11 1/2

GREASES.

White, choice	12 1/2	@13
White, "A"	12 1/2	@12 1/2
White, "B"	12	@12 1/2
Bone, naphtha extracted	7 1/2	@8 1/2
Crackling	12	@12 1/2
House	11	@11 1/2
Yellow	11 1/2	@12
Brown	10 1/2	@10 1/2
Glycerine, C. P.	54 1/2	@55
Glycerine, dynamite	53	@53 1/2
Glycerine, crude soap	38	@39
Glycerine, candle	42	@43

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	1.02	@1.04
P. S. Y., soap grade	.98	@1.00
Soap stock, bbls., concn., 62 @ 65% f. a. 5 1/2 @ 5 1/2	—	@—
Soap stock, loose, reg., 50% f. a. 3 1/2 @ 4	—	@—

COOPERAGE.

Ash pork

Retail Section

PRACTICAL TALKS WITH SHOP BUTCHERS

Collecting Insurance Money on Burned Stock and Fixtures

By Elton J. Buckley.

Any reader who carries stock and fixtures, and has insurance on them, should be interested in the following:

Detroit, Mich.

We do a large retail business at the above address, and carry a stock of about \$8,000. We have fixtures of about \$3,500, and carry insurance on stock and fixtures of \$10,000. About eleven weeks ago we had a fire, which destroyed about half our stock and damaged considerable of our fixtures. We complied with the terms of our policy regarding notification of the insurance company, and they sent a man down, but he is a very hard man to deal with, and he was so slow that we told the insurance company that our best season was coming on and nothing was being done to let us get back to business.

The company made two offers of settlement, which were lower than we thought right, and we did not accept them. Then the company asked us to refer the matter to arbitration, and we agreed, but did not get anywhere because the arbitrators could not agree on our loss. Meanwhile we were compelled to stand still, because of the clause in the policy by which the company has the option to take the goods over at the appraised price or replace them.

Finally we became wrothy and told the insurance company if they did not do something by a certain time we should clean the stock up and work it out by fire sale. They did not do that and we held the fire sale. Now the company refuse to pay, because they say we should have given them time to take the goods over at the appraised value or replace them. We can't afford to lose \$5,000 and wish to know, did we do right in holding the sale?

Yours,

B. A. & McC.

Enclosed with this letter this correspondent sends a typewritten copy of the paragraphs of his policy, under which this question arises. These provisions will be found in practically every modern insurance policy on stocks of merchandise and fixtures used anywhere in the United States. I reproduce them here:

The loss or damage shall be ascertained or estimated by the insured and this company, or if they differ, then by appraisers, as hereinafter provided. * * * It will be optional, however, with this company to take all or any part of the articles at such ascertained or appraised value and also to repair, rebuild or replace the property lost or damaged with other or like kind or quality within a reasonable time on giving notice within thirty days after the receipt of the proof herein required of its intention so to do. * * * This entire policy shall be void in case of any fraud or false swearing by the insured touching any matter relating to this insurance or the subject thereof, whether before or after a loss.

In the event as to a disagreement as to the amount of loss, the same shall be ascertained by two competent and disinterested appraisers, the insured and this company each selecting one, and the two so chosen shall first select a competent and disinterested umpire. The appraisers, together, shall then estimate and appraise the loss, * * * and failing to agree, shall submit their differences to an umpire.

Quite a number of cases like this Detroit case have arisen, I see by the case books. The

insurance company would dilly dally with its settlement of a fire involving a loss on the stock and fixtures of a going business, and the owner, whose business was often completely suspended, reached the limit of endurance, and stepped in and put things in shape. Then the company would say, just as the company has in the Detroit case, "We won't pay you one cent, for you violated the terms of your policy."

The courts do not support this attitude in many cases. The cases show that they are quick to punish any insurance company which uses the complicated provisions of its policy to impose on its customers.

Doubtless the company will take the same position as to the failure of the arbitration that other companies have taken before, viz., that if one attempt to arbitrate failed, another should have been made, and so on, until one was successful. While the business of the insured customer, of course, went more and more to the bow wows. As to that contention, one well-known and leading case says:

That where the arbitrators, or a majority of them, fail to agree upon an award, the plaintiff (unless he is shown to have acted in bad faith in selecting his arbitrator) is not compelled to submit to another arbitration and another delay, but may forthwith bring his action in the courts.

So that the insured merchant who makes a sincere effort to arbitrate the amount of his loss, which effort fails, is not obliged to do anything more along that line.

As to the contention that the insured should have given the company more opportunity to take the goods over at the appraised value, that also will almost certainly be demolished when the case gets to court, for the law is that the company has no right to take the damaged goods over at the appraised value where the appraisement has not fixed any value. This is from a leading case as to that:

Where the policy provides that the company should take the undestroyed stock at its appraised value, the right to take does not arise if there is no appraisement, no matter whose fault caused the failure to appraise. The company must give prompt notice of its intent to exercise the option to take over the stock or replace, which, in this case, it did not do.

My judgment is that a merchant in the position of this Detroit correspondent should at once bring suit against the company for the full amount of his loss. Upon his statement of the facts, he should win hands down. The court, if it follows other similar cases that have been decided, will take the position that the correspondent did right—that when the arbitration failed, the insured could give the company notice to either take the goods over or replace them, which the policy says shall be done within a "reasonable time." If the company did not act, the insured could go ahead and do whatever he liked with his

stock—sell it out in a lump or hold a special sale, or do anything he pleased. He runs no risk except that he must be ready to prove his case when the need arises, and to that end, since the goods will be gone, he should make careful data of what is wholly destroyed, and what is partially destroyed.

(Copyright, March, 1917, by
Elton J. Buckley.)

WHERE IGNORANCE IS BLISS.

In the morning—Mr. City Citizen (to his wife): Go to the pork show with you tonight? What in tunket would I be so foolish for? I care nothing for hogs, good, bad or indifferent. They may be Cheshires, Brown Swiss, or Cotswolds—What difference does it make to me anyhow? I should say not, decidedly no.

And just to show how really he needed instruction on certain things in his everyday life, note these periods in his day:

7:30 a. m.—Ate breakfast of ham and eggs.

8:00—Shaved with a razor having a hog bone handle, used a pig leather strop, and spread the lather with a pig bristle brush.

8:30—Washed with a soap made partly from pig trimmings, and then rubbed some glycerine on his hands to prevent them from chapping.

8:35—Grabbed his pigskin case and started for work.

9:00—Sat down in his upholstered office chair, filled with curled hog hair.

10:00—Sent the office boy out for some chewing gum and candy for himself and the stenographer. (Lard stearine used in making both products.)

11:00—Broke a desk drawer and used liquid glue made from hog shackle feet with which to mend it.

12:00—Went out for a noon lunch. Ate heartily of little pig sausage.

1:00—Washed again with soap made from pig trimmings.

2:00—Took a pepsin tablet, containing juice obtained from pig stomachs.

When he reached home at night he sank into a leather chair, read a newspaper inked by rollers made partly from hog products, and twiddled toes clad in soft pigskin slippers.

Of a truth, ignorance is bliss, for as he reads the papers he once more yawned and said:

"Oh, hum! That swine show makes me smile. What do you 'spose folks see in that stuff?"—Madison (Wis.) Democrat.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

The meat and grocery market at Wauwatosa, Wis., owned by Bayliss & Son, has been destroyed by fire.

A meat and vegetable market has been opened at Port Henry, N. Y., by Henry Swan, who conducts stores in Ticonderoga, Glens Falls and other places.

Louis H. La Fontaine, 34, formerly in the meat business, died at his home, 136½ Lancaster street, Albany, N. Y., from heart trouble.

The Quincy Market, Boston, Mass., opposite Faneuil Hall, was damaged by fire to an extent estimated at about \$50,000.

It is reported that Adolf Schoch has purchased a building on Broadway, Monticello, N. Y., in which he will open a meat market.

Joyce & Mottola have taken over the meat market in Goshen, N. Y., formerly conducted by Howell Bros., and many improvements are being made.

The Hoosier Stores Company, conducting a chain of meat markets, have opened two more branches in Fort Wayne, Ind., and have enlarged their store on Calhoun street, Fort Wayne. The new stores are at 232 East Columbia street and 613 Harrison street.

The grocery and meat market in East Millstone, N. J., conducted by Martin Metz & Son, has been destroyed by fire.

J. M. Luton has sold out the City Meat Market, Bartlesville, Okla., to L. G. Morton and O. W. Atkinson.

Jacob H. Kellogg, a former meat and grocery dealer, has opened for business again at 229 West Main street, Battle Creek, Mich.

H. L. Feldpausch has engaged in the meat business at Freeport, Mich.

O. A. Hagel has closed out his meat business in Rushville, Neb.

Peter Shindorf has purchased the meat stock and butchers' equipment of Post Bros. in Belding, Mich.

A meat department will be installed in the general store at Moran, Kan., conducted by Messinger & Messinger.

W. W. Pick has sold his interest in the Pratt-Pick Grocery Company at Concordia, Kan., to Wm. C. Pratt, and the new name will be the Pratt Grocery & Meat Market.

A half interest in the Wilson Meat Market at Laverbe, Okla., has been purchased by E. D. Young, of Higgins, Tex.

The Tribolet Meat Market in Phoenix, Ariz., has been opened for business.

The Egbert meat market in Chandler, Okla., has been purchased by Oran Danner.

John Tate has moved his meat business to a new location in St. Paul, Kan.

Martin & Hare have moved their meat market to the Jewell Block, Arcadia, Kan.

G. Marion Gabe has succeeded his father, the late John T. Gabe, in the retail meat business at Ingram and Clay streets, Henderson, Ky.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed by Alexander Szabo, a meat dealer, 1618 Elm street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Mr. Decker, of Dalton, Mass., will open a meat market and delicatessen store at the corner of Spring and Summer streets, North Adams, Mass.

The meat and grocery market at L street and Eastford Road, Southbridge, Mass., owned by Mrs. William Chicoine, has been destroyed by fire.

A kosher meat market has been opened in Albany, N. Y., by the Jewish women, who have boycotted the markets because of the high prices.

A brick building is being erected in Litchville, N. D., by Henry Glacher, in which he will open a meat market.

Frank Rosa will open a meat market in Pound, Wis.

H. H. Craig & Felix Bohomek opened a meat market at Prairie du Chien, Wis.

A meat market has been opened in Steuben, Wis., by Clarence Jones.

An interest in the meat market at Wild Rose, Wis., has been purchased by Sever Nelson and the new firm name will be Sprage & Nelson.

Conrad Vinhaus bought a meat market in Eden, Wis.

Henry and Walter Boettcher have been admitted as partners in the meat business of Merkle & Boehm at Appleton, Wis. The old name will be continued.

A meat business has been opened at Steele, N. D., by C. C. Coker.

Joseph Harding will open a meat market in Heaton, N. D.

J. L. Hanson has purchased J. Ford's meat market at Reed Point, Mont.

The Star Meat Market at Culbertson, Mont., has been purchased by F. L. Mathews.

P. A. Wagner will open a meat market in Floodwood, Minn.

Richard Johnson bought the meat market in Washington, Iowa, formerly conducted by Chris. Schmidt.

Wm. Thiessen has sold his meat market in Belle Plaine, Ia., to his brother, Louis P. Thiessen.

J. A. Wanda's meat market in Fort Atkinson, Ia., has been purchased by Frank Riehle.

Charles Chadima bought the meat market in Hampton, Iowa, formerly conducted by Edward Sampson.

John Mohler sold his meat business in Hubbard, Iowa, to George Brooks.

Matster & McMurtry have sold their meat market in Promise City, Iowa, to G. Close.

M. R. Morgan & Son have sold their meat market in Toledo, Iowa, to A. J. Schuldt. Dankwardt & Kurtz bought M. W. Campbell's meat market in Washington, Iowa.

HOW MEAT MAKES BRAINS.

Fish has been called the food that revivifies the human brain, and, while this may be true, it is none the less true that the flesh of animals is also necessary to build up the human body and brain. The editor of a medical journal who has made a study of the biographies of eminent brain workers of the past to find out which of them were exclusive vegetarians found several that tried a vegetarian diet for a time but gave it up, but he failed to find any who persisted in this line.

Benjamin Franklin, who continued for a year or more to adhere to his resolution to eat nothing but vegetables, looked upon the taking of animal life for purposes of food as "a kind of unprovoked murder." But when he saw some small fish removed from the stomachs of larger ones he reasoned, "If you can eat one another I do not see why we may not eat you." He then dined upon codfish very heartily, returning only occasionally to a vegetarian diet.

Herbert Spencer, after six months of a vegetable diet, found himself deteriorating and returned to the use of animal food. He afterward said: "I had to rewrite what I had written during the time I was a vegetarian because that diet was so wanting in vigor."

Leo Tolstoi, the great Russian writer, who at fifty-seven adopted a vegetarian diet and adhered to it throughout the remaining twenty-five years of life, completed his greatest works before he began this diet, and his friends believed he suffered generally from this regimen.

These are only a few instances and medical science supports the belief that a meat diet is necessary to the human body to produce the tissues that make strength and give vital nourishment to that wonderful engine, the human brain. Beef broth is used most frequently in rebuilding the human body's wasted resources in illness, and facts may easily be found to show that animal food is a necessary part of the diet of those who live by the labor of their brains, as well as those who live by manual labor.

NOT WHAT HE HOPED FOR.

The salesman was bitterly lamenting his hard luck in failing to get rid of some partridges which were beginning to make their presence felt (and smelt) in the shop, when a lady customer arrived. She was undeniably handsome, but economical—very. The salesman jotted down her somewhat meager order with a fine show of indifference and a total disregard of the scornful uplifting of her pretty nose at the defunct, but still lively, birds. On reaching the shop door, she turned, remarking, "Oh, Mr. Brown, there's one item I have forgotten. Send me up a brace of—er—let me see—"

"Partridges, ma'am?" queried the now over-polite shopman, hopefully.

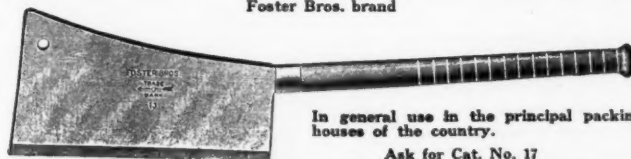
"No, kippers," she murmured, as she thoughtfully closed the door.—Harlem Magazine.

RETAILERS ARE DEFENDED.

Reporting to the board of managers of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor at its monthly meeting on the food situation and its effect upon the city's poor families, Bailey B. Burritt, general director of the association, said that he was convinced, as a result of careful investigation, that the city's retail dealers should be absolved from all charges that they were taking advantage of the situation for their own profit. He said the retailers were undoubtedly doing business at present on a smaller margin than usual and had even suffered the loss of much of their usual profit rather than raise their prices.

BEEF SPLITTERS

Foster Bros. brand



In general use in the principal packing houses of the country.

Ask for Cat. No. 17

SPLITTERS, CLEAVERS, KNIVES, STEELS, ETC.

JOHN CHATILLON & SONS

SCALE MAKERS SINCE 1835

NEW YORK

New York Section

The Beech Nut Packing Company has leased a store at No. 650 Hudson street for a branch house.

E. H. White, of Wilson & Company's beef department at Chicago, was a visitor to New York last week.

Otto G. Malkow, of the Swift executive staff at Chicago, was in New York City for a day or two this week.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York City for the week ending March 17th, 1917, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 14.05 cents per pound.

Charles Reinbolt, butcher, of No. 658 Woodward avenue, Brooklyn, has filed a voluntary bankruptcy petition alleging liabilities of \$5,418, and assets of \$200.

Calfskins went up again this week, No. 1 skins being quoted locally at 60 cents. This is just about 300 per cent above what was considered a good price in the old days.

War suspense, the general food situation at the close of Lent combined to make very unsatisfactory markets for meat traders during the past week. Even the prospects of Easter provision sales are not what they should be.

Justin E. Rockwood, a retired provision dealer, died of apoplexy last Thursday at his home, No. 291 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn. He was born in Southboro, Mass., seventy-eight years ago, and leaves five sons and three daughters.

The following is a report of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the City of New York during the week ending March 17, 1917, by the New York City Department of Health: Meat—Manhattan, 1,174½ lbs.; Brooklyn, 22,018½ lbs.; Queens, 84½ lbs.; total, 24,177½ lbs. Fish—Manhattan, 87,350 lbs.; Bronx, 900 lbs.; Queens, 25 lbs.; total, 88,175 lbs. Poultry and game—250 lbs.

The city's food supply was unexpectedly diminished last week through the condemnation by inspectors from the Department of Health of a large portion of the shipment of 185,000 pounds of Columbia River smelts, which the Mayor's Food Supply Committee brought to New York. The inspection was made at the request of the committee, which readily consented to the destruction of the fish, when told that they had begun to spoil. So ended another idealistic food scheme.

On behalf of a creditor of H. F. Elsen, who conducted meat markets at Far Rockaway and Edgemere, L. I., Attorney Leon Dashew instituted proceedings against Elsen for issuing a false statement to obtain credit. The case was further aggravated by his disposal of assets in the bankruptcy proceedings instituted against him on behalf of his creditors. He was convicted and sentenced to serve a term in the New York penitentiary. This

case indicates the disposition of the courts to punish fraudulent debtors who obtain goods on credit on false statements.

The retail poultry dealers of the East Side and in some parts of Harlem suspended business, and declared a boycott against poultry in the wholesale market this week, because of high prices, which, they said, had been established by shippers and speculators in anticipation of the demand that would be occasioned by the Passover season, the buying for which will reach its height between April 2 and 5. The United Hebrew Retail Kosher Butchers' Association, said to have 6,000 members, announced that the boycott would be made general in every Jewish community of the city.

EASTERN MEAT MARKETS.

The office of markets of the United States Department of Agriculture reports meat trade conditions for March 22 at three Eastern markets as follows:

Beef.

Boston.—Beef, Fresh: Receipts light; market strengthening; demand improving. Kosher Beef: Supply light; prices slightly higher; demand good. Native Steers: Receipts light; 25c. higher than Tuesday's closing. Western Steers: Receipts moderate; market unchanged; demand fair. Texas Steers: None in the market. Heifers: Receipts light; 25c. higher than Tuesday's closing. Cows: Receipts liberal; good cows, receipts light; 25c. higher than Tuesday's closing. Bulls: Receipts light; market strong; 25c. higher than Tuesday's market.

New York.—Beef, Fresh: Receipts moderate; market unchanged; not buying freely. Kosher Chucks and Plates: Supply limited; market firm; demand good. Hinds and Ribs: Supply normal; market steady to higher; poor demand. Native Steers: Receipts moderate; market steady; demand slow. Western Steers: Receipts light; market steady; demand slow. Texas Steers: No report. Heifers: No report. Cows: Receipts moderate; market unchanged; demand moderate. Bulls: Receipts moderate; market steady; demand limited.

Philadelphia.—Beef, Fresh: Receipts moderate; market unchanged; demand fair. Kosher Beef: Supply light; market strong; demand good. Hinds and Ribs: Supply normal; market steady; demand normal. Native Steers: Receipts moderate; market firm; demand moderate. Western Steers: Receipts light, market strong; demand fair. Texas Steers: Few arrivals; market steady; very little trading. Heifers: No report. Cows: Receipts moderate; market unchanged; better grades selling well. Bulls: Receipts light; market strong; demand fair.

Veal.

Boston.—Receipts insufficient to supply demand; \$1.50 higher than yesterday's opening.

New York.—Receipts normal; market strong; demand generally good.

Philadelphia.—Receipts normal; market strong; demand light.

Pork.

Boston.—Receipts light; market firm; trade practically taking on only a day's supply.

New York.—Receipts moderate; market steady to higher; demand slow.

Philadelphia.—Receipts light; market strong at yesterday's prices; demand normal.

Lambs.

Boston.—Receipts increasing; market steady; better grades selling well.

New York.—Receipts normal; market unchanged; all grades selling slowly.

Philadelphia.—Receipts normal; market strong at yesterday's prices; demand moderate.

Mutton.

Boston.—Receipts light; market unchanged; demand generally good.

New York.—Receipts light; market steady; demand fair.

Philadelphia.—Receipts light; market strong; demand fair.

Wholesale market quotations for March 21, 1917, on fresh beef, Western dressed, are reported as follows:

	Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.
Native Steers—			
Choice....	\$15.50@16.00	\$16.25@16.75	\$16.25@16.75
Good.....	13.00@13.50	15.75@16.25	15.75@16.25
Medium....	—@—	15.25@15.75	15.25@15.75
Common....	—@—	—@—	14.75@15.25
Western Steers—			
Good.....	14.50@15.00	15.00@15.50	15.00@15.50
Medium....	—@—	14.00@15.00	—@—
Common....	—@—	—@—	—@—
Texas Steers—			
Good.....	—@—	14.00@15.00	14.00@14.50
Common....	—@—	—@—	—@—
Heifers—			
Good.....	13.50@14.00	14.25@14.50	—@—
Medium....	—@—	—@—	—@—
Common....	—@—	—@—	—@—
Cows—			
Good.....	13.00@13.50	13.75@14.25	14.00@14.50
Common....	12.75@13.00	12.50@13.50	13.00@14.00
Bulls—			
Good.....	12.00@12.50	12.75@13.50	13.00@13.50
Common....	11.50@12.00	12.00@12.75	12.00@13.00

FOR SATURDAY NIGHT CLOSING.

A subject of importance that has been discussed from many angles for years and allowed to die out, is now being revived, and that is the closing up of butcher shops in New York City at 10 o'clock on Saturday nights. Among the leaders of the new movement are Joseph Lichtenfield, Louis Scholl and George Schilling, employees of I. Cahn, Inc., at No. 456 Ninth Avenue, who have circulated a petition and secured many signatures of prominent West Side butchers.

They are all willing to close at 10 p. m., but are afraid "the other fellow" will keep open. It is precisely like the beginning of the Sunday closing law fight of many years ago, which was not successful until the Benchmen's Association took hold, and journeyman butchers positively refused to work on Sunday mornings. Under those circumstances the boss butchers were forced to keep closed.

Today no self-respecting butcher would open on Sunday morning under any circumstances, which is as it should be. And so the 10 o'clock closing must shortly be recognized as an institution, when every journeyman butcher will pack his duds and walk out at 10 o'clock. When that time comes it will also be recognized as a real necessity and become an unwritten law, unless Messrs. Lichtenfield and others get "cold feet" and stop working for this good cause.

DEFEAT FOOD PURCHASE BILL.

A bill by Senator Gilchrist to empower the mayor of New York to appoint a commission to buy and sell food at times of shortage was defeated in the New York State Senate last Monday night. It was considered to border dangerously on the limit as regards sumptuary legislation.

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS.

(Concluded from page 30.)

for good Middle Western stock. Some large Western shippers are holding firm at 24c. for best stock. Tanners are not anxious to pay this price, and are picking up such lots as are offered them at 1@2c. under. An offering is noted of a car of Western hides 45 lbs. and up at 23c. Southerns are quiet and no recent sales noted here. An offering is noted of a car of middle Southerns at 23c. Extremes are offered in car lots at 23½c. Northern Southerns free of ticks are quoted at 24½@25c. Pennsylvania and New York State hides all weights are quoted quiet, but offerings are noted of small lots of all weight hides at 22c. flat. New England and Canadian hides are quiet.

CALFSKINS.—The market continues quiet with practically no trading effected. New York cities are quoted around \$4.50, \$5 and \$5.50 for the range of three weights. New York cities 5 to 7 lbs. are backward, and tanners show but little interest in them. New York city green skins were advanced 5c. a lb. this week, to butchers, for number ones. A sale was effected of about 1,000 country skins at \$3.50, \$4 and \$4.50. Outside skins are quoted at \$4.10, \$4.60 and \$5.10.

HORSEHIDES.—Trading is a little more active. A sale was noted of a car of Western hides nearly all straight cities at \$10.50. Several small lots of countries sold at \$9.25. An offering is noted of about 1,000 hides at \$9 with No. 2's offered at \$8.50. Countries are quoted around \$8.50@8.75. Mixed hides at \$9@9.25 and city renderers are quoted at \$9.75@10. Offerings are noted of 21-inch and up butts at \$3.75 and about \$3.50 is asked for 20-inch butts. Some sales have been made in the West of large lots of 21-inch and up butts at \$3.75.

WET SALTED HIDES.—Cables from the River Plate report activity there. A sale was noted of 7,000 frigorifico Montevideo steers 24 kilo minimum shipping average, March salting at \$66 Uruguay gold. About 1,000 Rosario Matadero steers and cows sold at 29½c. About 3,500 Sansinena March salting steers are reported offered at 35c. Also 4,000 Zarate steers January salting sold at about 34½c. A sale is noted of about 3,000 Sante Fe Matadero and campos steers and cows with no definite prices given. Last recent sales of these hides were made at 24½c. The spot market continues quiet. Several lots of Mexican campos have recently sold at 26c. A sale is noted of about 2,000 Cuban hides 40 to 45 lbs. average at 25c. An offering is noted of 2,000 Havana packers at 29½c. Rio Janeiro hides are offered from spot at 22½c. About 1,000 Limas sold at 26c., which is a decline of ½c. from previous sales. Some new arrivals noted this week of Mexicans ex "Monterey," but nothing has yet developed on these hides.

DRY HIDES.—The market is quiet with a general dullness noted in nearly all varieties. There are fair sized stocks of hides on hand and, this with the prevailing conditions in general, incline tanners to hold off in buying at the present time. In common varieties very little activity is noted this week. A sale was reported of about 1,500 to 2,000 Bogotas at 43c. by one importer, but the majority of importers claim they are still asking 44c. for Bogotas on basis for mountains; 43½c. for Puerto Cabellos; 43½c. for Tamacos; 43c. for Buenaventuras and 43c. for Central Americans. It is doubted in many quarters if these prices could be realized today. Recent freight troubles have been a factor in keeping tanners out of the market. With the probable straightening of the freight difficulties importers are looking forward to more active trading. A sale is noted of about 1,000 dry salted San Domingos at 34c. About 600 dry salted Peruvians 25 to 30 lbs. average were sold to arrive at 34c. About 500 Honduras sold at 42½c. A sale was made of about 1,000 Guatemalas at 44c. for cities and 43c. for countries. Recent arrivals of Porto Ricans are held at last trading rates of 40c. for flints and 36c. for dry salted. The River Plate market rules quiet, although there are rumors

of sales to the United States. Last sales of B. A. kips 5 to 6 kilos half hair and up were made at 51½c. Cordova kips 5 to 6 kilos half hair and up last sold at 55½c. B. A. hides season hair about 30 per cent. desechos are offered at 44@45c. Chinas have been a little active and sales are noted of about 8,000 to 10,000 all weights up to 20 lbs., at 48c. for primes. Offerings are noted of Chinas 6 lbs. average and up on spot at 49c. for primes.

Boston.

The country hide market is dull. Tanners are waiting for the shoe manufacturer to make the first move. They say that they will be willing to buy hides if they could see that the shoe manufacturer is going to need leather. At present they are uncertain about this, and are refusing some apparently tempting offers. The dealers at gathering points have a wide range of views regarding their hides, but good quality stock is still held firm at the outside prices. Ohio buffs are quoted at 22½@24c. There has been a little business at prices ranging from 22½@23c.

Ohio extremes are quoted at 25¼@27½c. The outside price is for the choice stock with a small percentage of 2's. The Southern hide market is quiet in Boston with tanners refusing to make any reasonable bids. Far Southerns are quoted at 22@22½c. Middle South hides are quoted at 22½@23½c., and Northern Southerns, free of ticks, at 24@25c. Canadians are quoted at 24½@25c. This price is considered too high for the New England tanners. Canadian dealers appear to be moving more stock to their own tanneries.

The New England calfskin market is still quiet. The early spring kill is beginning to come in, but has not yet reached any size. In the absence of business dealers are unable to determine what the market shall be. They figure 5 to 7's as worth about \$3.75, but admit they do not know where they can get this figure for them. The leather market is quiet. Tanners say they have enough high-priced material on hand so that they are not going to buy any more until they see some need for it.

BANKRUPT SALE

OF THE ENTIRE
EQUIPMENT OF THE

M. Zimmermann Co.
Sausage Mfgs.

125 and 127 Fulton Street
Boston

On Tuesday

MARCH 27th, at 10 A. M.

Consisting of 2 44-in. diam. Buffalo Meat Choppers connected with 25 H. P. Motors; 2 Meat Grinders, belt driven; 2 Goulds Triplex Pumps; also Suction Tanks and two 13-in. by 60-in. Pressure Tanks, 1 Duplex Air Pump, 3 Motors, 7½ H. P., 230 Volts; Standard Platform Scales 5 ft. by 7 ft.; Sausage Filling Machine, Tanks, Trucks, Shafting, Pulleys, Belting, Grindstones, Hanging Scales, etc., etc. Office Furniture, consisting of Standing and Flat Top Desks, Comb. Safe, Office Chairs, Filing Cabinets, etc., etc.

LEWIS J. BIRD CO.,

Auctioneers

7 Bosworth Street, Boston,
Rear Parker House.

Bankrupt's Sale

M. Zimmermann Co. Assets

Sealed bids in the above matter will be opened by Arthur F. Gotthold, Trustee, 60 Wall Street, New York City, April 3rd, at 12:30 P. M. Sale includes sausage making machinery, plants, leases, office furniture, fittings, boilers, engines, wagons, automobiles, book-accounts, lease 316-24 East Houston Street, real estate 425-429 Fairmount Avenue, Philadelphia, 717 No. 2nd Street, Philadelphia, etc. Terms of sale on file at Trustee's office. Further information from Trustee or Leon Lauterstein, attorney, 55 William Street, New York City.

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Steers, common to choice	\$9.00@12.25
Oxen	—@—
Bulls	7.00@10.75
Cows	4.00@ 8.75

LIVE CALVES.

Live calves, common to prime, per 100 lbs.	13.00@16.50
Live calves, barnyards	—@—
Live calves, yearlings	—@—
Live calves, culls, per 100 lbs.	0.00@12.00

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, fair to good	15.00@16.00
Live lambs, yearlings	—@—
Live sheep, common	8.50@10.00
Live sheep, culls	—@—

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	@15.75
Hogs, medium	@15.75
Hogs, 140 lbs.	@15.22
Pigs	@14.75
Roughs	@14.50

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy	16½@17
Choice native light	16@16½
Native, common to fair	15½@15½

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy	16@16½
Choice native light	15½@16
Native, common to fair	15@15½
Choice Western, heavy	15@15½
Choice Western, light	@15
Common to fair Texas	14@14½
Good to choice helpers	@15
Common to fair helpers	14@14½
Choice cows	13½@14
Common to fair cows	@13½
Fresh Bologna bulls	13½@14

BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs	18@19	19@20
No. 2 ribs	16½@17	@18
No. 3 ribs	@15	@17
No. 1 loins	18@19	21@22
No. 2 loins	16½@17	19@20
No. 3 loins	@15	@17
No. 1 hinds and ribs	@19	18@18½
No. 2 hinds and ribs	@16	15½@16
No. 3 hinds and ribs	@13½	15@15½
No. 1 rounds	14½@15½	@15½
No. 2 rounds	13½@14	@15
No. 3 rounds	12½@13	@14½
No. 1 chucks	14½@15½	@16
No. 2 chucks	13½@14	@15
No. 3 chucks	12@13	@14½

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.	@23
Veals, country dressed, per lb.	@20
Western calves, choice	@21
Western calves, fair to good	@18½
Grassers and buttermilks	@15

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	@19½
Hogs, 180 lbs.	@19½
Hogs, 160 lbs.	@19½
Hogs, 140 lbs.	@20½
Pigs	@20½

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice	@19½
Lambs, choice	@18
Lambs, good	@17
Lambs, medium to good	@16
Sheep, choice	@17
Sheep, medium to good	@14½
Sheep, culls	@13

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.	23@23½
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg.	23@23½
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs. avg.	23@23½
Smoked picnic, light	18@18½
Smoked picnics, heavy	18@18½
Smoked shoulders	@18
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.	@30
Smoked bacon (rib in)	@22
Dried beef sets	@32
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.	@30
Pickled bellies, heavy	@20

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city	@23
Fresh pork loins, Western	@24
Frozen pork loins	@22
Fresh pork tenderloins	@30
Frozen pork tenderloins	@26
Shoulders, city	@22
Shoulders, Western	@19
Butts, regular	@22
Butts, boneless	@25
Fresh hams, city	@25
Fresh hams, Western	@22½
Fresh picnic hams	@18

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs. per 100 pcs.	82.00@ 85.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs. per 100 pcs.	73.50@ 75.00
Black hoofs, per ton	60.00@ 62.50
Striped hoofs, per ton	60.00@ 62.50
White hoofs, per ton	70.00@ 72.50
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs. per 100 pcs.	@140.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 1's	170.00@185.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 2's	@125.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 3's	@ 90.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues, L. C. trim'd	22@25c. a pound
Fresh steer tongues, untrimmed	17@19c. a pound
Fresh cow tongues	15c. a pound
Calves' heads, scalded	@65c. a piece
Sweetbreads, veal	40@85c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef	30@35c. a pound
Calves' livers	25@30c. a pound
Beef kidneys	14@15c. a pound
Mutton kidneys	@15c. a pound
Livers, beef	12@14c. a piece
Oxtails	11@13c. a pound
Hearts, beef	10@11c. a pound
Rolls, beef	19@21c. a pound
Tenderloin, beef, Western	35@40c. a pound
Lambs' Fries	@10c. a pair
Extra lean pork trimmings	@21½c. a pound
Blade meat	@17c. a pound

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat	@ 5½
Suet, fresh and heavy	@ 8½
Shop bones, per cwt.	25@35

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle	•
Sheep, imp., medium wide, per bundle	•
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle	•
Sheep, imp., narrow, per bundle	•
Hog, free of salt, tes. or bbls., per lb., f. o. b. New York	@70
Hog, extra narrow, selected, per lb.	@18
Hog, middles	@15½
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. New York	@14
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York	@20
Beef bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York	@15
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York	@40
Beef wessands, No. 1, each	@ 8½
Beef wessands, No. 2, each	@ 4
Beef bladders, small, per dos.	@80

*Owing to unsettled war conditions reliable sheep casing quotations cannot be given.

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white	25½	27½
Pepper, Sing., black	25	27
Pepper, Penang, white	25	27
Pepper, red	18	21
Allspice	6½	9
Cinnamon	21	25
Coriander	21	23
Cloves	23	26
Ginger	18	21
Mace	58	62

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre, granulated	@31
Refined saltpetre, crystals	@38
Refined nitrate of soda, f. o. b. N. Y.	5@ 5½

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins	@ .60
No. 2 skins	@ .58
No. 3 skins	@ .58
Branded skins	@ .43
Ticky skins	@ .43
No. 1 B. M. skins	@ .53
No. 2 B. M. skins	@ .21
No. 1, 12½-14	@5.25
No. 2, 12½-14	@5.00
No. 1 B. M., 12½-14	@5.50
No. 2 B. M., 12½-14	@2.45
No. 1 kips, 14-18	@5.75
No. 2 kips, 14-18	@5.50
No. 1 B. M. kips, 14-18	@5.50
No. 2 B. M. kips	@2.25
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 and over	@6.75
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 and over	@6.50
Branded kips	@4.75
Heavy branded kips	@5.75
Ticky kips	@4.75
Heavy ticky kips	@5.75

DRESSED POULTRY.

TURKEYS.

Barrels—Dry-packed—	
Western, dry-picked, young avg., best	28@30
Western dry-picked, young hens, fancy	—@—
Western, old hens or toms	28@30
Texas, fair to good	26@30

CHICKENS.

Fresh, dry-picked, 12 to box—	
Western, milk-fed, all sizes, coarse and staggy	21@24
Western, corn-fed, all sizes, coarse and staggy	19@22

Fresh soft-meated, barrels—

Phila. and L. I., fancy broilers, per lb.	40@45
Philadelphia, 10 to 12 lbs., to pair	30@32
Western, milk-fed, all sizes	19@22
Western, corn-fed, all sizes	18@20

Capon—

Philadelphia, fancy, 8 to 10 lbs.	@34
Philadelphia, fancy, 7 lbs. each	@33
Philadelphia, small and alips	@30
Western, fancy, 8 lbs. and over each	@32
Western, fancy, 6 to 7 lbs. each	@31
Western, small and alips	@25

Fowls—12 to box, dry-packed—

Western, boxes, 60 lbs. and over to dos., dry-picked	@24
Western, boxes, 48 to 55 lbs. to dos., dry-picked	@23½
Western, boxes, 43 to 47 lbs. to dos., dry-picked	@22
Western, boxes, 36 to 42 lbs. to dos., dry-picked	@21
Western, boxes, 30 to 35 lbs. to dos., dry-picked	@19
Western, boxes under 30 lbs. to dos.	@18½

Fowl—Barrels, dry-packed—

Western, boxes, 5 lbs. and over	@23½
Western, boxes, 4 to 4½ lbs. dry-picked	@23½
Old Cocks, per lb.	@18½
Southern and S.W., large	—@—

Other Poultry—

Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to dos., per dos.	4.25@ 4.50
Guineas, spring, 3 to 4 lbs., to pair	1.25@1.50
Ducks and Geese—Frozen—	
Ducks, Long Island	@23
Ducks, wn., fancy	@22
Ducks, wn., No. 2	@18
Geese, western, fancy	@18
Geese, western, fancy, No. 2	@15

LIVE POULTRY.

Chickens, coarse and staggy	@23
Fowls, average	@26
Roosters, old	@16
Turkeys	—@—
Geese	@17
Ducks	@23

BUTTER.

Creamery, extra (92 score)	41½@42
Creamery, higher (scoring lots)	42½@43
Creamery, Firsts	38½@41
Process, extras	33@33½
Process, Firsts	31½@32

EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras	29½@30
Fresh gathered, extra firsts	@29
Fresh gathered, firsts	28½@28½
Fresh gathered, seconds	27@28
Fresh chex, good to choice	25@26

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, 3 and 50, per ton	@30.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton	@35.00
Dried blood, high grade	@ 4.55
Nitrate of soda—spot	@ 3.90
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York	nom. 40.00
Ground tankage, N. Y., 9 to 12 per cent. ammonia	4.60 and 10c.
Garbage tankage	@10.50
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, delivered, Baltimore	—@—
Foreign fish guano, testing 15@14% ammonia and about 10% B. Phos. Lime	—@—
Wet, acidulated, 7 p. c. ammonia per ton, f. o. b. factory (35c. per unit available phos. acid)	—@—
Sulphate ammonia, for shipment, per 100 lbs., guar., 25%	@ 5.50
Sulphate ammonia, per 100 lbs. spot guar., 25%	@ 5.50

